FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 209 29 October 1986

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U.S. 'DISTORTING' REYKJAVIK STRATEGIC ARMS ACCORD

Chernyshev on 'Backtracking'

LD282000 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 28 Oct 86

["Washington Backtracking in High Gear" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Washington goes ahead with its attempts at distorting the accords reached between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

On October 27 White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes stated that the elimination of ballistic missiles had been discussed in Reykjavik. He maintained that the U.S. delegation had rejected the USSR's proposal to eliminate all strategic offensive arms within a decade.

Such an interpretation does not conform to reality. In actual fact the U.S. President when discussing the issue agreed with the argumentation of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in favour of a radical solution to the problem of strategic arms, a solution which would not leave other dangerous types of nuclear arms -- besides ballistic missiles -- outside the elimination framework.

Neither did Ronald Reagan object to eliminating all nuclear explosive devices by the end of two five-year periods.

In so doing the President expressed the idea that if there was consent to eliminate all nuclear arms, it was possible to turn this accord over to the delegations in Geneva.

It was the U.S. side's consent to such a radical solution to the nuclear arms problem that made it possible to reach a mutually acceptable accord on strategic offensive arms in Reykjavik.

That the sides were close to concluding an agreement on a ban on all strategic weapons was reaffirmed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at a press conference in Reykjavik at the close of the meeting and then at a briefing for the members of Congress in the White House on October 14.

According to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper dated October 28, U.S. officials have recognized that the President "agreed, at least preliminarily that an overall arms accord could include a ban on all offensive strategic arms".

The U.S. President himself in his speech on October 16 stated straightforwardly: "Mr Gorbachev and I were able to come closer to finding the magic formula which would permit us to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in our respective arsenals, even eliminate them entirely".

Washington is now backing out, trying to dissociate itself from what happened in Reykjavik. With this end in view it refers to U.S. positions which were virtually interim ones during the discussion or simply make up every kind of stories.

People in Washington are stating, for example, that the President promised to reduce all strategic forces by 50 per cent over the first five-year period, and to cut down ballistic missiles in subsequent five years, leaving strategic bombers and cruise missiles on them intact.

Mr. Speakes, in general, went to the lengths of stating that it was only ballistic missiles that had been discussed.

Who needed to 'adjust' the President's stand after the event? Apparently, those circles which are obviously frightened by the process started in Reykjavik and seek to create such conditions in which the process could be drowned.

The Soviet Union's consent to agree to the version which is now being publicized in the USA would mean to abandon the principle of equality and equal security.

According to U.S. Under-Secretary of Defence Fred Ikle, the United States would be in a somewhat better position as compared with the USSR if ballistic missiles are eliminated by both sides.

He said the strategic balance would revert to the days of the early sixties. Figures to 'substantiate' that have been provided by specialists from the Rand Corporation who have estimated that the USA has a three to one numerical advantage in cruise missiles and strategic bombers.

The explanation turns out to be quite simple: an endeavour to ensure U.S. superiority is seen in this issue as well.

Confirmations in U.S. Press

LD281513 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 28 TASS -- The U.S. press is forced to admit that the Washington administration had presented in a distorted light what really happened at the Soviet-American meeting at Reykjavik.

THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted a high ranking White House official as saying that he would not deny the Soviet Union's statement that President Reagan had approved of the proposal by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that all strategic offensive weapons, and not only ballistic missiles, be eliminated by the year of 1996. As is known, in recent days, the U.S. mass media began, on a tip-off from the White House, spreading inventions that President Reagan had only taken note of the USSR's stand providing for the total elimination of strategic offensive weapons by the end of the ten-year period.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recalls among other things that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has from the very outset reaffirmed the statements by the Soviet Union. In their first statement at the press conference in Reykjavik after the closing of the meeting and then on October 14 at a briefing for Congress members in the White House, he said that the sides were close to concluding an agreement prohibiting all strategic weapons, the newspaper stressed.

The newspaper also refers to Senator Sam Nunn, who was present at the briefing given by George Shultz and then at a meeting with President Reagan. The senator recalled that in answer to his question whether the President had accepted Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on the total destruction of the strategic offensive weapons by 1996, Reagan nodded affirmatively, the senator recalls.

'Success' Needed for Senate

LD281419 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A dispute continues in the United States over what precisely the American side agreed to at the Reykjavik summit earlier this month. It all began on 12 October, the second and final day of the summit when Secretary of State George Shultz told a national television audience that he was deeply disappointed by the summit failure. But by Monday, top administration officials and the President himself were talking about breakthroughs and sweeping potential agreements. It's believed that President Reagan could not afford coming back home with anything short of a success to be able to campaign with some kind of vigor to retain the Senate in Republican hands.

Reykjavik was indeed a big step forward as it enabled the two countries to come within reach of a historical agreement which could have paved the way to a world without nuclear arms. Unfortunately this did not happen. Why? The American attachment to the SDI program made it impossible to set out on the road of eliminating the nukes. Obviously this is a bad thing to tell the American public. Claiming to be the authors of the Soviet proposal, United States officials began a misinformation campaign which has come to a point when even few of those who did take part in the Reykjavik talks seem to know what they are talking about.

Did the American President agree to the elimination of all nuclear arms by 1996 or only of strategic offensive weapons, or did he want to eliminate all ballistic missiles, leaving aside strategic bombers and cruise missiles?

To set the record straight the Soviet Foreign Ministry held a briefing for local and foreign reporters on Saturday at which its spokesman, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, quoted President Reagan as telling Mikhail Gorbachev: If we agree that by the end of the 10-year period all nuclear arms are to be eliminated we can refer this to our delegations in Geneva to prepare an agreement that you could sign during your visit to the United States.

It is precisely this American position revealing a sense of responsibility which made it possible for both sides to arrive at a common understanding on what to do with strategic offensive arms. Speaking last Wednesday on Soviet television, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that the President had consented, albeit without special enthusiasm, to the elimination of all strategic offensive arms in two stages over the 10-year period. The current dispute over what the U.S. President said and what he did not say looks like there's an effort to revise the outcome of the Reykjavik summit on this crucial issue.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS BESSMERTNYKH-KARPOV BRIEFING

PM281329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct Morning Edition p 4

["At the USSR Foreign Ministry" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A briefing was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 25 October. It was devoted to certain aspects of the talks between the USSR and U.S. leaders in Reykjavik. The briefing was conducted by A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, and V.P. Karpov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry administration and head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva.

The further we move away in time from Reykjavik, the more openly the mass media of a right-wing persuasion and U.S. Administration figures distort the picture of what happened in the Icelandic capital, and strive retrospectively to adjust it, A.A. Bessmertnykh stated, addressing Soviet and foreign journalists.

The United States is not only trying to distort questions connected with the character of the Soviet positions and the essence of the disagreements on the SDI program, but is also trying to give a completely false interpretation of the accords achieved. Whereas initially there was a fairly busy campaign there to appropriate proposals which did not belong to it, aimed at achieving a nuclear-free world, now there has begun a sort of disownment of the fact that these proposals were discussed and agreed upon at all.

A recently published official document directs government officials, to speak from positions set out in the document distorting what really took place at the meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President.

The deputy minister noted that the grave danger has emerged that U.S. and international public opinion will be even further disinformed.

The U.S. Administration's documente, he said, states that President Reagan merely noted the USSR's position about the fact that all strategic offensive weapons should be eliminated by the end of a 10-year period of cutting down on strategic weapons. Supposedly the talks were mainly about the initial U.S. plan which envisaged that, in contrast to the first 5-year stage, when, at the proposal of the USSR, all three elements of the strategic triad of both sides would be subject to a reduction of 50 percent, in the second stage only ballistic missiles would be reduced.

Thereby they want to create the impression that the content of the reductions in the first 5 years are one thing, those in the second 5 years something else. Where is the subtlety in that? In maintaining that in the second 5 years only ballistic missiles would be reduced, the United States would secretly like to exempt from elimination heavy bombers with cruise missiles and other nuclear weapons on board.

In reality, at the beginning of talks the U.S. side came out with the aforementioned proposal. Furthermore, during the discussion the President asserted that the idea of reducing only ballistic missiles in the second stage was brought up by the Soviet side, which, of course, was at best a misunderstanding which was immediately pointed out to the President.

After concrete arguments and reasoning put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in favor of a radical solution to the problem of strategic weapons, which would not put beyond limits the elimination of other dangerous types of nuclear weapons besides ballistic missiles, President Reagan agreed with such a formulation of the question. He stated: ''Obviously we simply misunderstood you, but, if this is what you want -- all right''.

In the course of the conversation President Reagan did not object to a broader approach either, having given to understand that he is not against having all nuclear explosive devices, including bombs, battlefields devices, cruise missiles, submarine weapons, intermediate range weapons and so on scrapped by the end of the two 5-year periods. Moreover, he stated: ''If we agree that by the end of the 10-year period all nuclear arms are to be scrapped, we can hand this accord over to our delegations in Geneva so that they can prepare a treaty which you will be able to sign during your visit to the United States''.

It is the agreement of the U.S. side, registered in this statement by the President, with such a radical solution of the nuclear arms problem, proposed in the Soviet program of 15 January 1986, which made it possible to reach a mutually acceptable accord on offensive strategic arms in Reykjavik.

The U.S. President in the final reckoning showed the necessary sense of responsibility, A. Bessmertnykh said. But this did not occur in the discussion of the SDI issue.

And now in Washington somebody is trying to step back from the positions on which accord was reached in Reykjavik, to bring about an impasse on them and to cast a shadow over the President. The document I have mentioned and other evidence of a similar type speak of the fact that forces have stirred up which do not like the accords reached in Reykjavik which open up the way to radical reductions in the United States and the USSR's strategic arsenals and a nuclear-free world. That is indeed why efforts are being undertaken to confuse people. The final aim of those who are trying to place in the mouth of the President words which he did not speak, and take back words which he uttered, is quite obvious -- to halt the process in favour of nuclear disarmament which is gathering strength and which interests all the people in the world.

Replies were given to journalists' questions.

GEN CHERVOV RULES OUT SEPARATE INF DEAL

PM281519 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 22 Oct 86 p 5

[Lars Christiansson report: "United States Must Accept the Package"]

[Text] Reductions in and the withdrawal of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe are linked with a U.S. agreement to confine SDI research and development to the laboratory. A separate agreement on medium-range nuclear arms is not possible.

This was the message of Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, who is responsible for disarmament questions in the Soviet General Staff, in a speech at Stockholm's Foreign Policy Institute yesterday. [paragraph continues]

Chervov made it clear that the Soviet position is that the proposals from the Reykjavik summit are still on the table at the disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva but that that they are still linked with the demand that the United States yield on the question of SDI.

In the weeks since President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev met in the Icelandic capital various representatives of the Soviet Union have said different things on this subject. During a visit to London a few days ago disarmament negotiator Viktor Karpov gave the impression that there was a still a chance of a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear arms.

Chervov dismissed any such suggestion. He stressed that the key ot success and an agreement on both strategic nuclear arms as well as medium-range arms is to be found in the ABM Treaty, which regulates the two superpower' right to build defense systems against the other side's strategic weapons.

Chervov took the view that at the summit Reagan, through his promise to "formally" bind himself to the ABM Treaty for a further 10 years, was hoping to continue to build his space defenses with the blessing of the Soviet Union at the same time as 50-percent reductions were made in strategic arms. Such a settlement, Chervov said, would simply lead to a situation in which Reagan would be creating a better start for SDI reliability.

"We cannot contribute to helping the United States by disarming ourselves. If it is given the right to carry out tests in space the ABM Treaty's significance will be reduced to that of a meaningless piece of paper," Chervov said.

The general claimed that strict observance of the ABM Treaty is the foundation of stability and that the Soviet Union will adopt countermeasures if the United States starts to deploy SDI in space. He was very vague about what these countermeasures would be, but said that one approach would be to "increase the Soviet Union's strategic offensive potential."

Chervov referred to the possibility fo equipping the missiles carried on board submarines with an additional number of warheads. Today each missiles has 10 warheads. Chervov talked of equipping every missile with 20 or 30 warheads in such a case.

He also said that the Soviet Union has been engaged in research "in various directions" which shows that there are other alternative responses to SDI. But, he said, the Soviet Union also has the economic, intellectual, and technological resources to cope with producing a system of the same type as SDI.

General Chervov's stance in Stockholm was in line with a commentary made public by TASS yesterday. The commentary said that the U.S. hints that the two superpowers might be able to reach an agreement on medium-range nuclear arms are baseless. The only possibility is for the United States to accept the "package" which Gorbachev put forward in Reykjavik. Various agreements could be prepared in the ongoing talks between the superpowers. But all these agreements must from part of the package for the Soviet Union to agree to a settlement.

Chervov also claimed that there is today approximate parity between the superpowers. He also thought that this parity extends to conventional forces in Europe.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES REAGAN ATTITUDE TO ABM TREATY

PM281251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[K. Markov commentary under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "The ABM Treaty and 'Holy Writ'"]

[Text] In his television address on 22 October M.S. Gorbachev, returning perforce to his meeting with President R. Reagan in Reykjavik in view of Washington's distortions on this account, noted among other things that he was very surprised when the President set about trying to convince the Soviet side and him personally not to treat the ABM Treaty as if it were "Holy Writ."

President Reagan not only does not deny this incident but has himself referred to it publicly more than once. Thus, for instance, at a briefing for leading U.S. television observers on 14 October the President said: "As for the ABM Treaty to which he was constantly returning as if it were Holy Writ, I asked him on one occasion what was so wonderful about this treaty which forces our governments to tell the people that we will not defend them against a nuclear strike?"

The President thought it preferable to say nothing about the reply he got in Reykjavik but the world learned about it from M.S. Gorbachev's television address. He said: "And how would you like us to treat treaties? As a scrap of paper, perhaps?"

I would like to dwell in some detail on the matter of the sacredness of treaties (leaving the question raised by the President as to what is so wonderful about the ABM Treaty for a separate discussion).

The U.S. Constitution -- incidentally the world's first written constitution -- contains the following provision in its Article VI: "This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land."

The meaning of this provision is absolutely clear: International obligations accepted by the United States are to be regarded as norms of the supreme law and must be observed as strictly as the country's Constitution itself.

You may say that is in an internal matter for the Americans to sort out whether their President treats the U.S. Constitution as "Holy Writ" -- to use his comparison -- or whether he does not.

You are quite right. However, the sacredness of international treaties and the obligation of states strictly to observe them is more than just an internal legal norm which applies to a given country, in this case the United States, and its Constitution bears this out. It is simultaneously a most important international norm enshrined in the most important international treaty in the world today, or the treaty of treaties as it is sometimes called -- the UN Charter which the United States was among the first to sign.

It is not out of place to recall that the Helsinki Final Act includes among the 10 paramount principles, which the particpant states (including the United States) pledged to follow in their relations among themselves and with other countries of the world, the principle of the conscientious implementation of obligations under international law.

Bearing all this in mind, how is it possible not to be truly surprised when the U.S. President asks you not treat as "Holy Writ" the ABM Treaty, which laid the foundation for strategic stability and makes it possible, provided it is unconditionally and strictly observed, to advance confidently toward a nuclear-free world.

The point here, of course, does not lie in verbal casuistry on account of "Holy Writ," especially in view of the fact that people take all sorts of attitudes to this document, as they have every right to do.

It lies in the same old problem -- namely, Washington's desire to undermine the ABM Treaty, or rather to crumple it up and throw it away like a scrap of paper because it prevents the United States from seeking superiority over the Soviet Union "on a legal basis" by trying to get weapons into space. If this were not so, if the U.S. SDI program did not exceed the framework of the ABM Treaty as people in Washington are claiming, then why should not the U.S. President also treat it as "Holy Writ?"

UK COMPUTER SNAFU SHOWS SDI DISASTER POTENTIAL

LD280319 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 27 Oct 86

["SDI Computer Error Is Fraught With Disaster" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Today was an instructive day at the London stock exchange. For the first time U.S. and other foreign shareholders have been given the opportunity to participate directly in stock trading in London through a most-up-to-date computer system. But the start of the red-letter day was rather spoiled: The computer system failed and brokers could not comprehend what was appearing on terminal screens. The atmosphere at the stock exchange became nervous. The minutes ticked by, millions of pounds sterling and dollars disappeared into the distance.

Now, let us imagine a similar situation with the computer system controlling the notorious SDI, the "Star Wars" program which, according to White House representatives, is supposed to act as a "guarantor of peace." Seventy minutes of computer system failures at the London stock exchange have perhaps turned into lost profits for someone. But what if SDI computers were to provide incorrect data not for 70 minutes but just for 70 seconds?

It is difficult to even imagine what might happen on our planet in such a situation, if SDI is developed and its space-based nuclear components are to be constantly circling in orbit. For, however hard the current representatives of the U.S. Administration tries to camouflage the true essence of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" its aims are to guarantee the United States impunity in inflicing a first nuclear strike. This program was thought up and is being implemented as a militarist one, combining strategic offensive nuclear weapons and an antimissile defense deployed in space. Such a system makes peace even more fragile.

VELIKHOV INTERVIEWED ON VERIFICATION PROJECT

PM241300 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 p 3

[S. Leskov report: "At the Epicenter of Silence"]

[Excerpts] Karkaralinsk, Bayanaul, Karasu -- A group of American seismologists and representatives of the Western news agencies visited the region of the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing range, where preparations are nearing completion for the second phase of the Soviet-American experiement in verifying that no nuclear tests are carried out. [passage omitted]

A unique scientific experiment is in progress, planned by the USSR Academy of Sciences and an influential nongovernmental organization which exists in the United States, funded by private subscriptions -- the Natural Resources Defense Committee. We have already written about the first phase of the experiment, which began back in July.

And now the second phase is here. The most authoritative minds in seismology believe that it will make it possible to finally resolve the difficult task of recording nuclear explosions of even a minimal yield. In the first phase, equipment for recording surface vibrations was installed at three points around the testing range. But the equipment was on the surface -- which means it is subject to the effect of wind, rain, and temperature fluctuations. In this important matter errors must be eliminated. It was decided to lower the instruments into 100-meter wells, where they will not be affected by the elements.

It did not prove easy to drill deep wells in the hard granite rock. All the same, the Soviet drilling workers succeeded.

Karkaralinsk, Bayanaul, and Karasu are the three points in Karaganda, Pavlodar, and Semipalatinsk Oblasts where the Soviet-American experiement is taking place. Our squadron of five much-used Antonovs flew around all three settlements: Is it all ready for the new, highly important second phase of the experiment? And the restless special correspondents of the American magazines U.S. NEWS WORLD REPORT and PEOPLE, West German and Japanese television, Czechoslovak radio, the news agencies of Italy, Hungary, and the GDR, the Japanese newspaper ASHAI, and other publications asked questions at every opportunity.

Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was the subject of the journalists' special attention. There was no end to the questions addressed to this leading specialist in the sphere of atomic physics:

[Question] What is the reason for the White House adminstration's refusal to issue entry visas to the Soviet seismologists who are planning to install similar equipment around the Nevada testing range?

[Velikhov] Our scientists are offered a choice between two options. Either to visit American university centers, or to participate directly in nuclear tests at the Nevada testing range. The former is irrelevant to the problem, and the latter must be regarded as a political provocation. Clearly Soviet scientists, who advocate a nuclear moratorium, cannot take part in carrying out explosions and thus sanction them. But the American side does not want to submit to verification.

[Question] Is the Soviet side planning to switch off the seismological equipment if an accord is not reached on this matter with the United States?

[Velikhov] We believe that the experiment serves the cause of peace. The agreement on cooperation has been concluded for a year, and we are not against extending it, regardless of the American Administration's actions.

[Question] Suppose an accord is reached on a bilateral moratorium. In this case, would it not be possible to carry out secret nuclear weapons tests?

[Velikhov] Skeptics and opponents of the moratorium express doubts, suggesting that by carrying out tests on the "tail" of earth tremors, which would be superimposed on the pictures of the explosion and camouflage it, or in an artificial cavity which extinguishes seismic waves, it would be possible to carry out deliberate deception. These doubts are based on the mistaken idea that the bowels of the earth are silent and tranquil, and only begin to shake at the moment of a test. The earth does not "slumber" for a moment, it displays stormy seismic activity, but every source of vibrations has its own specific features as to amplitude, frequency, and direction. An experienced seismologist and decipherer can identify and even localize the source of increased activity from the seismogram. Moreover, the preparations for nuclear tests require such a volume of work that it is simply impossible keep it secret.

[Question] Is a moratorium really necessary? Might it not be possible to create new types of nuclear weapons even without tests at the ranges?

[Velikhov] Realistically, I see no such possibility. That is why the U.S. President, gambling on the SDI program, which presupposes new types of weapons, cannot renounce nuclear tests. As M.S. Gorbachev said, the President is the prisoner of the military-industrial complex. The SDI program is advantageous to big business, and it is big business which largely determines U.S. government policy. Our age, when the nuclear threat hangs over all mankind, requires a new way of thinking, more mature than before. At the Reykjavik meeting M.S. Gorbachev proposed a realistic plan for the gradual reduction and complete elimination of the threat of nuclear war. This is a test of our maturity. The world is now at a crossroads, and I believe it will find a chance to survive. The Soviet-American experiment offers one such chance. Our work is urgent, it is necessary as quickly as possible to convince all those who doubt that foolproof verification that nuclear tests are not taking place is possible. [passage omitted]

PERLE INTERVIEW SHOWS 'OBSTRUCTIONIST POSITION'

OW231222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Konnov commentary from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The NATO Nuclear Planning Group has begun its 2-day session in Gleneagles, Scotland. Here is our commentator.

[Konnov] Hello comrades. Discussion on the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik is the main agenda item of this leading NATO organ.

It is known that the USSR presented a package of important measures for nuclear disarmament at the meeting. The achievement of an agreement was wrecked by the U.S. side's unwillingness to give up its SDI program which is aimed at militarizing space.

The session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, which began today, has shown very clearly once again the U.S. obstructionist position. The following circumstance deserves attention. Normally at such sessions most strict measures are taken to prevent any information leak. This time the leak was clearly deliberately allowed. Even before the official opening of the session, Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, who came to attend, said in an interview to BBC televisin that he was utterly proud and satisfied that the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik did not lead to an agreement. Then this representative of the U.S. military-industrial complex added that the U.S. Administration intends to proceed full speed on SDI work and does not intend to be limited to laboratory testing. In addition, said Perle, the United States will never go as far as destroying all the nuclear arms in Europe.

Well, Richard Perle has once again shown the cards of those circles in the U.S. Administration which unfortunately continue to persistently strive toward the unattainable target of strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

BILATERAL STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP MEETS 29 OCT

LD291256 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 29 TASS -- The group on strategic armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON REYKJAVIK, DRA, NICARAGUA

PM281205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[B. Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] Political life on earth is eventful and turbulent.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik remains the main topic of speeches by statesmen and politicians and commentaries by the mass news media. The world community's attention was greatly attracted by the 22 October Soviet television speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, devoted to this subject.

DPRK leader Kim Il-song arrived on a friendly visit to our country. Questions of Soviet-Korean relations, the situation in the Far East, and topical international problems were discussed at the talks held between M.S. Gorbachev and Kim Il-song.

A conversation took place between M.S. Gorbachev and Denmark's prime minister who visited our country.

All this happened last week. Apart from everything else, residents of many regions in our country were pleased with the beautiful weather which made it possible to accomplish a mighty breakthrough in this year's harvesting.

He That Hath Ears to Hear, Let Him Hear [subhead]

Let us begin, as mathematicians say, "with the opposite" and, to start with, cite a quotation from the Western press. "Ronald Reagan's actions as a politician have never been more breathtaking than in the week following Reykjavik. He presented failure as success, black as white, and incompetence as a rebuff to the Russians. According to public opinion polls, Americans are in rapture over him." This is how THE NEW YORK TIMES observer Anthony Lewis assessed his President's behavior. Really a pungent but highly accurate assessment! One feels that Lewis simply pities his compatriots who have fallen victim to a most trivial swindle undertaken by the White House. But how can an ordinary American, usually not too well versed in politics, withstand the barrage of disinformation to which he is subjected through the use of all possible and impossible methods and means of propaganda? Of course he cannot. How can he not believe the President's closest assistants and advisers, who piously close their eyes when holding forth on "the President's courage in withstanding the pressure and treachery of those Russians in Reykjavik?

Having sat down to write this review, I tried to calculate the exact number of interviews, talks, statements, and articles that have been forthcoming in the past few days from the U.S. secretary of state and his supporting group of "all the President's men" -- Regan, Poindexter, Perle, Buchanan.... I tried, but unsuccessfully.

But what are they saying? What is coming out of the mouth of the "Big Bertha" of Washington propaganda? They are heaping blame on the Russians because Reykjavik failed to produce an agreement which could have been historic in our nuclear and space age. They credit the U.S. side with submitting proposals on the reduction and complete elimination of nuclear arms. We will return to this subject a little later. But now let us look at something else -- the realistic assessment of what happened at the Reykjavik meeting, whose contents and lessons will remain for a long time to come the subject of scrupulous analysis by politicians and diplomats. [paragraph continues]

This assessment is simple: After all, the Reykjavik meeting was maybe the first occasion in many decades when mankind had progressed so far in the quest for ways to nuclear disarmament.

People of the older and middle-aged generation, who have sorted out all the postwar years in various compartments of their memory, will find nothing there even remotely resembling the contents of the Reykjavik meeting. There have been other Soviet-U.S. summit dialogues. Quite a few of them have taken place. But at no other have the sides been so close to the objective desired by mankind as they were at Hofdi house. So, what is to be done now? Wring hands because of the failure? A study of the lessons of Reykjavik would probably show that this would be pointless. One of the fundamental lessons is that, having found themselves only a few steps away from practical accord on such a difficult and vitally important problem as disarmament and the elimination of the nuclear threat, people have started understanding more deeply and more clearly the magnitude of the danger in which the world find itself and have started feeling more strongly the need for immediate solutions. But the main point is that they know that the elimination of the nuclear threat is realistic and possible. The results of Reykjavik encourage all who want a breakthrough for the better.

But Reykjavik did not only engender hopes, it also demonstrated more clearly than ever before the difficulties along the way to a nuclear-free world.

Take for example the hullabaloo that has been organized across the ocean around the results of the summit meeting. This propaganda orgy shows the extent to which circles involved with profits from the arms race are frightened by what happened at the meeting, by the real chance of disarmament which means the prospect of losing billions which are now being earned from preparations for war.

There is something else that must be said with regard to the campaign across the ocean. Its participants are trying to whitewash the stance of the U.S. Administration, which came to Reykjavik unprepared, carrying the same old baggage and, since it could not have traveled far with this baggage and since the situation demanded clear-cut answers to some most important questions, it thwarted the opportunity of completing the meeting with accords. Now the U.S. Administration is trying to convince each and everyone that the potential major success in reaching specific agreements in Reykjavik was not achieved through the Soviet side's intransigence regarding the so-called "strategic defense initiative." At the same time, they declare that it was apparently SDI which brought the Soviet Union to the summit meeting. In order to boost SDI's prestige, they compile fables about its importance for America and the Russians' fear of it. Leaving all this nonsense aside, one thing can be said with certainty: The continuation of the SDI program will involve the world in a new stage of the arms race and will destabilize the strategic situation. The frenzy with which U.S. Administration spokesmen uphold the U.S. right to implement the SDI program proves only one thing: As far as the U.S. Administration is concerned, this program is nothing but an attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

Immediately following the summit meeting many people in the world correctly imagined that on his return from Iceland the U.S. President would reconsider and review his stance and would make decisions stemming logically from the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting. But what happened in actual fact? What happened was virtually incredible and beyond the grasp of comon sense. A campaign of lies, disinformation, and juggling with facts was launched -- briefly speaking, a complete distortion of the real picture. [paragraph continues]

In addition, for some incomprehensible reason which is also beyond the grasp of common sense, Washington again picked up the big stick -- it announced the expulsion of 55 Soviet Embassy and consulate staffers from the United States.

But this Neanderthal method created in the civilized world a reaction which was the exact opposite of what had been expected. Even the closest U.S. allies were amazed and dismayed. "A week ago," London's THE GUARDIAN wrote, "everyone in the administration was crowding the television screens to say how Reykjavik had for the first time produced genuine movement towards an historic arms reduction agreement. If that was true, and it seems to have been, the purpose of expelling 55 Soviet diplomats 1 week later becomes utterly incomprehensible, unless it is assumed that the U.S. National Security Council spins a roulette wheel every morning to determine policy for the day."

It has been known for a long time that there is nothing like a good tub of cold water to cool down hot heads. Such a tub was provided by the Soviet Union's countermeasure announced by a USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman 22 October, which was received with understanding and approval in the world.

But the main point is that everything that is happening in the United States gives rise to an inevitable and legitimate question: What is the present U.S. Administration really like? How is business to be done with it, what is to be expected from it in other spheres of international relations? Will there be an end to the unpredictability and irresponsibility of its actions?

In his 22 October speech on Soviet television M.S. Gorbachev, having outlined once more the essence of the Soviet proposals made at the Reykjavik summit meeting, said: "We are not withdrawing these proposals, we are not withdrawing them! Everything that has been said to substantiate and develop them remains in force."

He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

Under the Laws of Internationalism [subhead]

"Thank You!" These words were painted on numerous home-made multicolored banners and cards held in the hands of Afghans who crowded the streets of towns and villages to say farewell to the Soviet friends. We saw these farewell ceremonies a few days ago on our television screens. We saw Afghan girls throwing flowers on the armor plating of infantry combat vehicles and tanks from whose hatches Soviet servicemen looked with smiling eyes, we saw barefoot Afghan children running in droves behind the departing combat convoys. Democratic Afghanistan said farewell to the Soviet soldiers, it said farewell to its defenders and friends.

Our country's enemies pour heaps of slander in connection with the stay of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan. Repeated attempts were made to exploit the "Afghan question" in order to denigrate our country and its peace-loving internationalist policy, in order to justify aggressive actions by imperialism in various parts of the world. But none of this was capable of overshadowing the truly international nature of our country's help to neighboring Afghanistan -- a fact that is obvious to everyone looking at things without prejudice.

It was said at the 27th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union would like in the very near future to bring back home its troops which were in Afghanistan at the request of its government. [paragraph continues]

It is well known that our country's words are not at variance with its deeds. Having comprehensively assessed the prevailing situation and held consultations with Afghanistan's Government, the Soviet leadership made a decision which was announced 28 July this year: To bring back home from Afghanistan, before the end of 1986, six regiments -- one tank regiment, two motorized infantry regiments, and three air defense regiments -- with their standard complement of equipment and weapons.

This was a highly serious decision. Our country gave advance notification to the interested states, including Pakistan. In this the Soviet leadership proceeded from the expectation that those who organize and implement armed intervention against democratic Afghanistan would correctly understand and properly evaluate this step. The Soviet Union's decision will accelerate the political settlement of the problem and will give it yet another boost. It is perfectly legimate to expect in return a curtailment. [svertyvaniye] of outside interference in Democratic Afghanistan's affairs.

Now this decision is being implemented. The whole world is witnessing the display of goodwill by the Land of the Soviets. The Soviet soldier-internationalists are returning home, to the places of their units' permanent deployment in the Soviet Union.

As soon as political settlement is finally elaborated, the return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan could be correspondingly speeded up. Both the time schedules and the stages of their return have been coordinated with the Afghan leadership. As regards those who organize, finance, and encourage the undeclared war against Afghanistan and those from whose territory it is waged, they must know: If the intervention against Afghanistan continues, the Soviet Union will not abandon its neighbor in his misfortune. The decisive factors here will be our international solidarity with the Afghan people as much as the interests of our country's security.

Pilloried [subhead]

The trial began in Nicaragua's capital of U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus who, being a U.S. military adviser and on orders of the U.S. CIA, repeatedly took part in airlifting weapons and supplies for Somozist gangs.

This trial could not fail to attract attention because it is not just the Hasenfus case that is being heard in Managua. This CIA agent is being pilloried together with the policy of U.S. imperialism, which is trying to claim the right to commit crimes on other people's land, to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and to organize conspiracies against legitimate governments which for various reasons are considered unsuitable by the White House.

The story of Hasenfus, who was caught red-handed, provides 100-percent proof of overt U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

Driven into a corner by obvious facts, the White House, the Department of State, and the CIA are nonetheless trying to take evasive action and deny their complicity in operations to transport arms for the "contras." Hasenfus himself proved what these maneuvers are worth when he declared: "This is not my war. This is a war waged by my government, and I am its first POW."

There is another fact that cannot be ignored. The aircraft used by U.S. military adviser Hasenfus to fly to the "contras" was shot down in Nicaragua 5 October. Some 2 weeks later, on 18 October, U.S. President R. Reagan signed a bill providing for the appropriation of 100 million dollars in military and financial aid to gangs of Nicaraguan "contras." There we have Washington's reverse "logic" in its Nicaraguan version.

As Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega noted, the law signed by the U.S. President provides for two new dangerous elements -- for direct participation by U.S. servicemen in the training of counterrevolutionary gangs based in Honduras, and also for supplying them with all types of weapons and transportation, including naval and air means. The decision by the chief of the White House creates a new political situation in Central America and the danger of a major regional conflict developing.

Demonstrating a mature and responsible approach, Nicaragua's government reaffirmed its readiness to immediately start serious talks with the U.S. Government with a view to elaborating an agreement on achieving peace in Central America.

Under the prevailing circumstances, in this hard time for Nicaragua, the republic counts on the world community's help and support. The world community feels in solidarity with this free country.

ROUNDTABLE PREVIEWS CSCE MEETING IN VIENNA

LD251243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1610 GMT 24 Oct 86

["On the Eve of the Vienna Meeting" roundtable presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov with Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Georges Bartoli, French political observer; Karol Szyndzielorz, Polish television commentator and writer for ZYCIE WARSZAWY, and (Rene Aiberson), Netherlands television news editor and commentator]

[Excerpts] [Zubkov] Vienna, capital of Austria, will soon witness the opening of another meeting of representatives of the CSCE member countries. Here in the Hofburg Palace the delegations of the 33 European states, the United States and Canada will continue their collective talks on the search for paths toward disarmament, detente and the development of cooperation. [passage omitted]

Eleven years have passed since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. What is the nature of the Helsinki process? What have these 11 years shown, and what have they produced? What joys and what difficulties have been encountered? What hopes, and what disappointments?

Here to talk with us about all these things is Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Committee for European Security and Cooperation and of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Well, then, Lev Nikolayevich: What is the Helsinki process?

[Tolkunov] It is a unique phenomenon in the development not only of postwar Europe, but of the whole postwar world.

The essence of the Helsinki process is that on the basis of the experience of postwar Europe general principles were drawn up for mutual relations among states with different social systems. Incidentally -- and this is most important -- those 10 principles were reflected in our constitution adopted in 1977.

[Zubkov] And we are the only country to have embodied those principles in our constitutions?

[Tolkunov] Yes, and by doing so, we stressed both the vitality of those prinicples and their importance. Of course, Helsinki could not have ushered in some golden age of unclouded relations in our continent. But despite the resistance of certain forces much has caught on and survived.

On 4 November the next meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Helsinki process opens in Vienna. The Reykjavik experience will definitely be felt in the Austrian capital. Europe has not been a detached observer of that meeting, which has been of direct interest to all European people. [passage omitted]

[Zubkov] How have the European public and the leaderships of the Euopean countries reacted to the outcome of the meeting in Reykjavik?

[Tolkunov] I must say that on the whole the results of the Reykjavik meeting have been received in West Europe with considerable alarm. They have shown that the Washington administration is capable of sacrificing the directe interests of its allies, and that is worrying the West Europeans. In the words of the London TIMES, everyone now feels a natural disappointment that the hopes for the main, specific treaties have not been realized. But at the same time, the desire is coming to fruition in West Europe to struggle more actively for the achievement of compromises and agreements. [pasage omitted]

The heart of the process is military detente. Here the West has piled up not a few obstacles. All the more important, therefore, are the results of the recently-ended Stockholm conference. They contain, as you know, a range of measures of military detente to reduce the risk of war in Europe. [passage omitted in which Bartoli, Szyndzielorz and(Aiberson) speak on the Helsinki accords and the Stockholm conference]

[Zubkov] What will be the difficulties in Vienna, and how can they be overcome?

[Tolkunov] I believe it's the actions of the United States that will constitute the main difficulty. That has been shown by the conference in Berne, where all the Eruopean countries agreed on important questions of humanitarian exchange and human rights. But the United States imposed a veto on the decisions of all the European states. The position of the U.S. Administration in Reykjavik also indicates that it is in general, against developing the process of detente. It is out to gain a definite military superiority; and in this it wants to rely on the help of its allies in West Europe. So, naturally there will be pressure on the West European allies, and this could make the whole meeting in Vienna more difficult.

But, on the other hand, the West European allies of the United States realize that the process of detente is necessary if we are to extricate ourselves from all the impasses that have been created, above all, by the arms race. We've got to break the vicious circle of the arms race. Here certain tendencies are maturing, they are very strong, and they are due, above all, to pressure from the public of the West European countries. We are seeing that the public forces of the West European countries, in West Germany, Britain, France, Italy or Spain, are raising their voice: The voice that calls for Europe that is a continent of peace, a continent of detente: A true laboratory of detente. Europe has all it needs to become that: huge material resources, the experience of history, the remarkable culture of the peoples of Europe. We have the potential for further rapprochement and mutual enrichment. Thus, of course, the continent of Europe, it if really does become a continent of detente, will give a powerful impetus to the improvement of relations in the world as a whole.

[Zubkov] Lev Nikolayevich, there has been a preliminary meeting in Vienna, which has decided the agenda of this meeting of representatives of [words indistinct] states and laid down the procedure for the conference. Now, are there any innovations in how the conference will be conducted; and what, at least in outline, is the agenda?

[Tolkunov] The agenda is determined by the provisions of the Helsinki accords. So there will be discussion of all the questions, of military detente, and of relations in the economic sphere, science and technology, and in the humanitarian sphere. All three kets of the Helsinki accords will be on the agenda.

[Zubkov] What are known as the baskets? The three sections?

[Tolkunov] The three sections, yes. So I believe the backdrop for seeking compromises, rational compromises in the interests of the peoples of Europe, does exist in Vienna. Everything depends, of course, on the political will. That has been shown by the whole Helsinki process, the fact that we've been able to surmount the greatest difficulties in its way. It is also shown by the desire of the peoples of Europe -- this turning-point in international relations -- to do everything possible to ensure that the impulses of detente should proceed from Europe to all the continents. It's difficult at present to determine the time-scale, just as it was difficult to determine the time-scale of the conference in Madrid. As you know, it lasted for about 3 years. Let us hope that in Vienna the representatives of the European countries will decide the questions in a shorter time. Time won't wait.

[Zubkov] As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said at his press conference in Reykjavik, the time has come for action.

[Tolkunov] Time for action. Time won't wait. That's the main thing. This is especially important for the continent of Europe, which, as I said, today has the biggest accumulation of weapons of all sorts, especially at the very heart of Europe, in its center. [passage omitted]

[Zubkov] So Vienna is preparing for the great meeting of the representatives of 35 states. From Helsinki to Madrid, and from Madrid to Vienna. These are not just years; this is not just a major event. Today there is a new way of political thought. This is a time of resolute efforts and specific actions.

The Vienna meeting can and must make its contribution to shaping a comprehensive system of international security and creating a healthier world climate.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES COPENHAGEN PEACE PARLEY

PM281625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 86 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Article by Ye. Silin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation: "Reykjavik Viewed From Copenhagen"]

[Text] Representatives of the peace-loving public of most countries on all continents of the world took part in the Copenhagen world congress dedicated to International Peace Year. Nevertheless, since the congress was held in a European capital, the Europeans formed one of the largest regional groups there and their voice made a great impression. What was the center of attention? It is not hard to guess that the representatives of the European public were concerned most of all with the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik.

It is common knowledge that the Reykjavik meeting produced complex results. Naturally, the verdicts of the Europeans gathered in Copenhagen reflected the very broad range of feelings and opinions evoked by Reykjavik among diverse public and political circles in Europe. Furthermore, those verdicts underwent a noticeable evolution during the 5 days of the congress as people received more and more truthful information about what actually happened in Reykjavik. The intensive reciprocal exchange of opinions on Reykjavik played a great role. Representatives of the Soviet public took an active part in the discussion on those questions. Some of those representatives were also in Reykjavik during the summit. Representatives of the U.S. and some West European peace movements were also there. Thus, the discussion on Reykjavik began as early as the first plenary session at the congress opening and continued in virtually all the discussion centers and forums, at the press center, at numerous bilateral meetings, and in the congress lobby.

The Europeans were able to give the most concentrated expression of their position on the Reykjavik meeting's results at the special forum devoted to European security and cooperation problems and at the press conference on the theme "The View of the European Public's Representatives on Reykjavik." I should like to share my impressions of those discussions in particular.

The participants in the Copenhagen congress from the European countries made no secret of the fact that their first feeling at the reports from Reykjavik was one of profound disappointment at the historic opportunity missed there to resolve the problems of eliminating the threat of nuclear war by radically reducing and subsequently completely eliminating the nuclear arsenals on our continent and throughout the world, problems which most worry Europe. But before our eyes this feeling of bitterness and disappointment gave way to serious reflections on the responsibility of each side for creating the situation and on Europe's role in the struggle to realize the potential for agreements which really materialized in Reykjavik, agreements which on the eve of the meeting the Europeans could only dream about as a very distant prospect.

Who produced these encouraging proposals in Reykjavik? Who persistently sought a practical solution of complex problems there taking account of the fears of the other side and its allies? In Copenhagen Europeans with the most diverse ideological views and political allegiances noted that it was Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev who pursued that line in Reykjavik.

No one tried to dispute the fact that the U.S. President went to the meeting empty-handed or with a set of old proposals which had already brought the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms to deadlock.

"Many people in France were surprised at M.S. Gorbachev's abundance of constructive proposals and welcomed them," Professor (Zh. Astr), the well known political scientist, said at the press conference. "R. Reagan bears the responsibility for the missed opportunities."

"The SDI is the main obstacle to the realization of the peoples' hopes for nuclear disarmament. This is a great tragedy for mankind. The 'Star Wars' program will not protect the British people from the threat of annihilation," is the opinion of Labor Party MP E. Roberts. "The United States ignores Europe's interests, it is egging Europe on to increase its ruinous military spending and to adopt a strategy which poses a danger to the European peoples' existence," believes F. Ooijen, a member of parliament of the Dutch Labor Party.

At the same time it is important to note that for the Europeans assembled in Copenhagen it was no longer sufficient to determine who has the truth on their side or, perhaps more conveniently for some people, the bulk of the truth. The discussions showed that the main obstacle to reaching agreement in Reykjavik, that is to say, the U.S. "Star Wars" program, placed most keenly before the inhabitants of Europe the question of their contribution to surmounting this obstacle and to clearing away the blockages on the path of ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space.

You may ask: What is the European population's attitude to the U.S. "Star Wars" plans? During the congress there was quite a lot of evidence that the majority of Europeans condemn and reject these plans. The majority, but not all. The discussion participants highlighted the stepping up of cooperation between the West German and U.S. military-industrial complexes. The military monopolies of a number of NATO countries are urging their governments to step up their political and scientific-technical collaboration in implementing the U.S. SDI plan. The West European press organs which serve their interests attacked the Reykjavik meeting even before it began, just like those peodple across the Atlantic who even now continue to criticize R. Reagan for agreeing to go to Reykjavik and who praise him solely because he "found within himself the strength to say 'no' to M.S. Gorbachev's proposals."

The struggle against SDI and its European versions is developing most keenly in Western Europe right now in the light of the Reykjavik results. "Until now we somewhat underestimated the significance of this struggle," representatives of the FRG Green Party admitted during a lobby discussion.

Prevent the militarization of space and insist on the complete cessation of nuclear tests -- that is the common factor in the different opinions expressed in Copenhagen on the Reykjavik results not only by Europeans but by virtually all the participants in the congress who signed the Copenhagen appeal to support these demands, an appeal formulated by representatives of the antiwar organizations of the "Delhi Six" -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden.

The participants in the Copenhagen congress compared two important international events -- the Reykjavik meeting and the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe -- when speaking about the potential which exists but which has still not been fully used by the Europeans to influence the positive solution of questions of vital importance to them.

R. de Gendt from Belgium, a leader of the international Catholic organization Pax Christi and a member of the Committee for European Security and Cooperation, stated that Stockholm's positive results will make it possible to better highlight the approaches to realizing the positive plans outlined in Reykjavik. "It is necessary,": he said, "for Europe's public forces to campaign even more energetically and in unison for the convening of a summit which would yield concrete results, primarily with regard to ending all nuclear tests and preventing the arms race in space."

It is true that initially not all our interlocutors understood the interconnection between our far-reaching and large-scale nuclear disarmament plans and the demands to tighten up the ABM Treaty procedures. E. Sandberg, representative of the "World Federalists" organization from Norway, expressed the wish, for example, that the problem of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe be resolved separately in isolation from the tasks of preventing an arms race in space. He was given the convincing answer: The readiness expressed by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik to accept a mutual 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear arms in all components of the triad they form, the complete elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, and the reduction to 100 warheads of the potential of the medium-range missiles located in the Asian part of the USSR and on the U.S. territory -- all this without taking account of the British and French nuclear forces and the forward-based U.S. facilities capable of reaching USSR territory -- represents such an important and global movement toward the wishes of the United States and its allies that the implementation of these proposals would be inconceivable without the most reliable verification [kontrol] of their implementation and without guarantees that new threats would not be created to our country's security by means of arms in space.

It should be noted that this logic underlying the package of Soviet proposals in Reykjavik was understood and supported by the majority of the congress participants, who were more concerned with the question of how to persuade the U.S. Administration and some of its West European allies to renounce the implementation of the "Star Wars" plan -- the main brake to progress on the path of nuclear disarmament.

Many people believe that the Europeans can work toward realizing their own aspirations if they learn to speak with their own voice and if they manage, as Polish Professor M. Dobrosielski noted, to formulate a common European approach to these problems as a whole.

Reykjavik and Stockholm in their own special way showed Europeans that the main present-day problems concerning them can be resolved. All it needs is work for the security of all through the efforts of all interested sides. Copenhagen undoubtedly contributed to a realization of that truth by a wide range of European public forces.

U.S. REDUCES CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN BUDGET

LD281959 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- By TASS Commentator Vladimir Matyash:

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported today that the U.S. State Department had notified U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, after protacted altercations and long delays, that the United States would contribute 100 million dollars to the U.N. 1986 budget, less than half of what it is obliged to pay under the Charter.

The U.S. liabilities to the international organization now exceed 210 million dollars, making that country the biggest defaulter in what concerns paying fixed contributions to the U.N. budget.

Washington's failure to honor its financial commitments is an attempt to impair the prestige of the international forum and hamstring its efforts to fulfil the principal tasks defined in the U.N. Charter, which are to maintain and preserve the universal peace.

Political, diplomatic and financial blackmail against the United Nations has long become part of an all-out war Washington has declared on that organization in a bid to force changes in its position on the key proposals of the times, in the first place the problems of war and peace.

Each time the United States dislikes U.N. decisions, it takes sanctions against "disobedient" countries and threatens financial punishment against the United Nations itself.

Over the years the United States has more than once attempted to turn the United Nations into a "vote machine", subordinate it to its dictates and use it in the anti-communist "crusade" proclaimed by the present administration.

The results of the last sessions of the U.N. General Assembly show that vast majority of the 159 U.N. member countries demonstrating a firm resolve and political will to counter the aggressive policies of militarist quarters led by the United States and prevent a nuclear disaster.

Opposing such efforts, Washington has often found itself in isolation.

This is the reason behind its angry vituperations against the United Nations.

In the White House they cannot put up with many U.N. countries, most notably developing ones, supporting Soviet proposals for preventing a nuclear war.

The "Star Peace" idea has proved much more appealing to the United Nations than "Star Wars". Each similar affront irritates the White House.

Despite all difficulties and obstructions, the United Nations has been able to make and is continuing to make a useful contribution to common efforts to maintain the peace and ensure international security.

'SUPERHAWKS' BEHIND RECENT DIPLOMATIC EXPULSIONS

LD281440 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Washington the United States will begin replacing many of its diplomats in Moscow and Leningrad with American mechanics, electricians, cooks, and other support personnel to keep the embassy and the consulate functioning. Washington's diplomatic war with Moscow seems to be over. Last Thursday Charles Redman of the State Department said both countries should put it behind and concentrate on more important things. Sources in the State Department have told some American reporters that the expulsion of large numbers of Soviet diplomatic staff had been suggested by a group of superhawks in the White House. They were identified as CIA Director William Casey, Attorney General Edwin Meese, and White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan. Let's hit those commies hard -- this is what their bare-knuckle approach was all about.

Their diplomatic war against the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated that there is no way the United States can harm this country without shooting itself in the foot. Comments in Western Europe suggest that the United States Administration handled the whole thing as gracefully as that proverbial elephant in the china shop. And this could be funny if it weren't so dangerous to have influential people in the White House being so hopelessly behind the times, so desperate obsolete in their perception of foreign policy, and so completely out of date on the burning issues of bilateral relations.

SDI SPENDING STARVES CIVILIAN PROJECTS

PM281535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Andrey Tolkunov commentary: "Dismal Prospects"]

[Text] In the search for additional means for the U.S. Administration's various programs, the President of that country was recently forced to raise the ceiling of the state debt to astronomical heights -- $2.3 trillion. Therefore, during the years the present master of the White House has been in power, it has more than doubled! And the federal budget deficit has reached record proportions, now standing in excess of $200 billion.

Economic indicators also fail to offer any comfort, showing, as they do, that the American economy is creeping into a stagnation phase -- the herald of crisis. According to figures just released in Washington, the country's gross national product only increased by 2.4 percent in the third quarter in annual terms. The number of bankruptcies and of farmers being ruined is growing with breathtaking speed.

So the last propaganda illusions of "Reaganomics" -- the White house socioeconomic policy which was supposedly going to bring prosperity to the American people -- are evaporating. The main reason it failed to work was that its authors tried to do two incompatible things: improve the country's economic life and, through forcing the pace of militarization, sharply increase unproductive military expenditure. Thus, since 1980 appropriations for arms purchases have doubled, while outlays on military research work have increased by 80 percent and on expanding bases and other similar installations, by 95 percent.

Programs to modernize civilian sectors and develop cities have literally been pared down to the bare bones, not to mention aid for the poor and the aged -- all to please the military and industrial complex. The buildup in military expenditure has caused the loss of a million jobs in civilian industrial sectors -- this is the conclusion reached by a report prepared by the consultative firm "Employment Research Associates."

Orienting the economy and science toward the Pentagon in this one-sided way is not only leading to crisis phenomena within the country but also to the loss of American competitiveness in the world capitalist market. Thus, the U.S. deficit in foreign trade in civilian goods created on the basis of the latest technology will soon reach $2 billion.

This is why many specialists are warning the administration against the next hasty militarist step -- the development [razvertyvaniye] of large-scale programs within the framework of the President's "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). "SDI will do a great disservice to American industry. it will channel our energy and abilities into the military sphere at a time when civilian industry is so in need of them," economist L. Thurow warns.

The White House, however, clearly has no intention of heeding the voice of common sense. Despite the fact that entire regions are falling into a socioeconomic decline and one enterprise after anaother is closing down, the administration has nevertheless refused to give $15 million in aid to the steel industry, which is in a very serious condition. But as part of the SDI program various electronic and aerospace companies and scientific centers are to receive up to $30 billion in the near future for research for exclusively military purposes.

Where will these allocations come from? Naturally, in the search for means for new nuclear-space programs the state debt will once again increase, the federal budget deficit will once again soar, and yet another aid program for a Pennsylvanian steel worker or a farmer from Iowa will be cut.

These are fairly dismal prospects for the American people, when SDI -- by no means ready to "save" Americans from a nuclear strike -- is already today killing people's hopes on earth for a better.

SAC CHIEF CITES PLAN TO DEPLOY ICBM'S ON TRAINS

LD271909 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 27 TASS -- The commander of the Strategic Air Command of the United States, General John T. Chain, Jr., has stated the need to build another 50 MX Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles and deploy them on trains that would travel the nation in times of tension.

In an interview published by THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper he pointed out that the missiles could not be detected from space or the ground while in motion, could be fired with accuracy and could be deployed largely on existing trains and tracks.

Congress is known to have already endorsed the construction of MX missiles. If the general's plan is accepted, their number will grow to total 100.

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out in this connection that two of the new missiles have been deployed at F.E. Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming, with another eight to be deployed there before the end of the year.

The newspaper draws attention to the fact that MX missiles are only part of a programme being implemented by the Reagan administration to modernise U.S. strategic forces.

The modernisation programme envisages, in particular, the creation of a fleet of B-1 strategic bombers which have already begun coming into force, and Trident-2 submarine-launched D-5 International Ballistic Missiles.

ORGANIZATION, OPERATION OF 'SPY SATELLITES' PROGRAM

PM240957 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Oct 86 p 3

[G. Polskoy article: "Behind Triple Doors"]

[Text] All office doors in the Pentagon are numbered and indicate who works there. For example, one of these doors has the number 4c-956, below which there is a plate which reads: "Colonel Paul Fowlie, Jimmy D. Hill."

But do not be deceived, for behind this door there is another, second door with two locks: a concealed lock and a combination lock. However, let us try to imagine that we nevertheless succeed in surmounting this double barrier. And then, behind the second door, you will quite unexpectedly find yourself in a long corridor leading to a top secret organization which virtually no one has heard of even in the United States itself: the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO).

Retired Admiral Stansfield Turner, former CIA director, gave the following answer to questions put by persistent correspondents regarding the reality of this secret institution's existence: "I cannot admit that we have a National Reconnaissance Office -- even if we do." But official government representatives totally deny its existence. It does exist nevertheless and, as the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE claims, it has "The largest budget of all(!) the reconnaisance organs." What is this mysterious organization?

-- In August 1960, Air Force Captain Harold Mitchell took off in a fighter plane from an airfield in the Hawaiian Islands on an unusual, top-secret mission; to pick up a capsule calling "from the sky" containing photographic film. It had been dropped by one of the first American spy satellites, "Discoverer." With the aid of a special triangular net the pilot succeeded in picking up the capsule. Several days later CIA director Allen Dulles called in his new assistant Richard Bissell. "It is time," he said, "to make administration of the American space reconnaissance program official, albeit secret." On 25 August 1960 the so-called "unannounced" decision was taken to organize the National Reconnaissance Office, which was made responsible for directing all spy-satellite flights. General control over the activities of the NRO was given to the CIA director and the defense secretary.

As for as Paul Fowlie and Jimmy D. Hill, they are real people. They are with the Pentagon but work in the NRO: the former in charge of its staff and the latter managing its budget.

The pattern of NRO work has also crystallized. first the so-called Commirex (Committee for Requirements and Exploitation) examines requests made by the CIA, the National Security Agency, the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Department of Defense, certain categories of troops, and the State Department regarding reconnaissance operations and decides the choice of objective and order of priority. Then the request formulated by Commirex is sent to the NRO. Here specialists decide, for example, when and where to use the powerful cameras on the spy satellites, at which altitude to conduct the reconnaissance operation, and so forth.

All this information is sent to a spy-satellite control station at Sunnyvale (California). Here, at the intersection of Highways 101 and 237, there is a vast cubic building well known among U.S. intelligence workers as the "blue cube." It houses the "nerve center" which directs the entire fleet of spy satellites flying at different altitudes above the earth and on different orbits. The process of directing them is done with the aid of eight tracking stations scattered across the whole world. The "blue cube" also receives information from the space spies. In 1984 alone the "cube" received 160,000 reports from spy satellites. It has a staff of more than 2,000. However, since feverish work began in the United States to create [sozdaniye] SDI with space-based elements, new people have appeared in the "blue cube" who are now engaged in creating [sozdaniye] killer satellites...

But let us return to the organization of NRO work. And so, one copy of the assignment from Commirex, indicating the list of objectives to be spied on from space and their order and priority, is sent, as we have already said, to the "blue cube."

A second copy is sent to a vast concrete building, which is also virtually without windows, situated in one of Washington's quiet areas -- the Navy Yard. This houses another important subdivision of the NRO, the so-called National Center for the Interpretation of Photographs. And it is here that the capsules from space containing photographic film are sent. After the film has bee developed it is shown on huge screens to reconnaissance specialists who are trying to pinpoint objectives requested by Commirex. If, for example, a successful shot has been taken of a tank with a new gun that interests the military, the reconnaissance specialist presses the corresponding button and the computer-controlled lens enlarges the detail still further...

The photographic reconnaissance program under the code name "Key Hole" consists of three separate satellite systems. There is the short range KH-8 satellite which photographs targets on earth from altitudes of 145-400 kilometers and then drops a capsule containing the photographic material. The KH-11 flies in a polar orbit. The photographs obtained are less clear-cut than those produced by the KH-8, but on the other hand -- thanks to a multispectral scanning device -- the photograph of the target is immediately transmitted to earth. And finally, the largest satellites, KH-12, are intended for flying at high altitudes but, if necessary, they can drop to a lower altitude to take photographs. The length of time thes spy satellites can remain in space varies -- from 8-9 months up to several years. The images of the targets sent from space are received in a large concrete building in Fort Belvoir, near Washington, officially known as the "Center for the Analysis and Testing of Electronic Defense Communications." Another seven stations are located in various parts of the world. In particular, the largest of these stations -- Pine Gap -- is located in central Australia, close to Alice Springs. This station, like another -- in (Narrangar) -- a desert in the state of South Australia -- receives signals from spy satellites in outer space.

The spy satellites are launched into space with the aid of "Titan-2" and "Titan-34d" rockets and reusable space craft like the "Shuttle." After the "Challenger" space craft disaster and the explosion of the "Titan-34d" rocket (together with a KH-11 spy satellite worth $800 million), an extremely tense situation has taken shape in the NRO. The unfavorable state of affairs in American space equipment has not only unseated SDI propagandists but has also cast doubt on the whole idea of its creation [sozdaniye], because equipment far more complex than the "Shuttle" or "Titan" will be required to put this idea into practice.

But why create this cumbersome "Key Hole" system at all? Does the USSR really pose a threat to anyone? [paragraph continues]

Has the Soviet Union not pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? Has the USSR not demonstrated time and again its peaceable nature and respect for international norms? No; all these "key holes" are necessary to the American military not at all for the purpose of defense but in order to prepare for a first strike against the USSR.

And so, the U.S. NRO has developed into a powerful subdivision of the gigantic U.S. espionage department which ensures the implementation of the imperialist policy of neoglobalism. Former U.S. President Lyndon Johnson once said: "The British ruled the seas and led the world. We have ruled the air and been the leaders of the free world since we established this supremacy. Now the position will be taken by whoever rules in space."

In full accordance with this theory, so dangerous to the cause of peace, the Pentagon aspires to a "position of strength" in space, having lost hope of gaining this position on earth. However, there is no doubt that reason, the progressive forces of mankind, and the USSR's successes in the peaceful development of space will create a strong barrier in the path of the space knights of the cloak and dagger.

REAGAN SIGNS BILL ON INTELLIGENCE SERVICE FUNDING

LD282346 Moscow TASS in English 2336 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 29 TASS -- President Reagan has signed the Congress-endorsed bill on appropriations for the activities of secret services and U.S. intelligence operations in fiscal year 1987.

Concrete funds and their recipients are classified.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, the annual budget of U.S. intelligence bodies has increased in recent years up to 25,000 million dollars.

NEW AIRCRAFT CARRIER TOOL FOR 'IMPERIAL AMBITIONS'

LD251815 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- By TASS analyst Vasiliy Kharkov

A new atomic aircraft-carrier, one of the biggest in the United States, joined the American Navy in a ceremony on Saturday.

The 15th aircraft-carrier was named after Theodore Roosevelt who, being the U.S. President at the beginning of the century, proclaimed the "big stick" policy.

It was Theodore Roosevelt who saw the U.S. role as that of a policeman in the Western Hemisphere. The current American Administration has turned the expansionist legacy into its military-strategic credo.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, addressing the ceremony, said that the new aircraft-carrier would contribute to implementing the U.S. naval strategy. This "forward-based" strategy, he said, was aimed at projecting U.S. naval presence to the remotest parts of the globe.

The strike aircraft-carrier groups constitute one of the tools in implementing the imperial ambitions of Washington which is prepared to proclaim whole regions -- the Pacific Ocean or the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf or the Caribbean -- as zones of American interests.

While escalating the naval presence in these regions, Washington is seeking to use it as a means of pressure on sovereign nations, for maintaining and whipping up tension around the world.

Suffice it to recall that the Pentagon conducted only this year eight naval exercises of a clearly provocative character off the Libyan shores.

Being the core of the U.S. nuclear-missile strategy in the Asian-Pacific region, the 7th American Fleet is also fulfilling another function, that of promoting the establishment of a bloc patterned on NATO in the Far East.

Washington is seeking to transform its bilateral relations with Japan and South Korea into a new tripartite military-political group that would also include other countries in the region.

In torpedoing the U.N. decision to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, the U.S. is creating a network of bases along its perimeter for its gendarme "Rapid Deployment Forces" centered on Diego Garcia Island.

The instigation of the naval arms race is only enhancing the military threat. That is why the struggle for curbing militarist activity at seas and oceans is an integral part of the efforts directed at averting the nuclear threat.

The Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and many non-aligned nations strongly oppose the militarization of the ocean. The USSR has come up with a set of practical measures on all issues in this sphere.

A number of resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly call for talks on curbing naval activity, reducing naval arms and spreading confidence-building measures to seas and oceans.

Washington, however, responds to the appeal by launching new atomic aircraft-carriers.

U.S. MEDIA VIEW EXCHANGE WITH 'ILL WILL'

LD280332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Commenting on the speech by Comrade Gorbachev on Soviet television last week, the foreign mass media are devoting attention to his proposal for the exchange of information. For our latest news commentry, Vitaliy Sobolev is at the microphone:

[Sobolev] The attention of our Western colleagues to this proposal is understandable; this concerns their sphere of activity. It is also understandable why there is so much -- well, let us say -- ill will in their attention. It is a sociologically established fact how little people in the West -- especially Americans -- know about our country. The information that they receive is ludicrously distorted.

For example, even among tourists -- that is people especially interested in our country -- those can be found who only found out about the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions having stepped onto Soviet soil.

The distorting mirror in which the Reykjavik meeting is being shown to the public in the West is well known. As for knowledge, then it is drawn from films like "Red Dawn," "Rocky," or right now a television film serial "America" that the Soviet occupation of the United States is being prepared. Among other horrors, it shows long lines of Americans waiting for eggs and cucumbers. Evidently, the authors only consider lines at labor exchanges and soup kitchen normal in the civilized world. In this case, the cucumbers are meant to play a gloomy role in order to impart plausibility in the eyes of the prepared viewer to a misanthropic imagination. In the department of halftruths, which are frequently worse than plain lies, our Western colleagues have gotten into this habit using the monopoly over information.

Americans have dozens of times fewer opportunities to see Soviet films and read Soviet authors than we do U.S. ones. Only 3-5 percent of the radio sets in the United States can receive shortwave, on which Moscow radio is broadcast. The United States is not accessible to long wave, while VOA transmitters are situated on foreign territory not far from Soviet borders. By proposing to level out the opportunities in the exchange of information, Comrade Gorbachev pointed in his speech to the great danger of the fact that Americans are ill-informed about our country and its foreign policy.

Right now the matter of their knowing the truth is taking on an exceptional significance. But it would appear that the United States is becoming an increasingly closed society. Minor Washington functionaries are demanding that they should even be granted time on Soviet radio stations in response to the Soviet proposal. In exchange, they say the USSR would be able to gain advertising time on U.S. commercial radio stations. Patently, on the signal of those in the West who zealously support freedom of opinion and press, they have started expressing dissatisfaction concerning the Soviet proposal for the exchange of information. Having grown used to working in the semidarkness of lack of information and ignorance, they do not want people to become more aware of their improper goals.

CONGRESS APPROVES FUNDS FOR RIAS TV STATION

LD280950 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0230 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 28 Oct (TASS) -- The United States is planning to implement a new large-scale campaign of sabotage against the European socialist countries. These plans have already taken shape following approval by the U.S. Congress of a White House request for a budget allocation of $12 million this financial year to construct a RIAS [Radio in American Sector] television station in West Berlin. In a special statement published here, Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, which acts as official Washington's main propaganda mouthpiece, expresses "profound gratitude" to Congress for giving life to the long-discussed plans to create such a television station in Eastern Europe. The station will disseminate purposeful U.S. propaganda to the socialist countries of the European Continent.

U.S. DELAYS VISA FOR DELEGATE TO UN MEETING

LD241138 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- The latest issue of the "ZA RUBEZHOM" (Life Abroad) weekly carries an article by Boris Paveltsev headlined "Pinpricks and Ambitious Claims." The article says:

The U.S. Administration is proud of its "unrestrained" freedom-loving most of all. It is a zealous champion of freedom in all areas -- human contacts, cultural exchanges, and so on and so forth. True, events more often than not bear out that the notion of freedom in Washington is, to put it mildly, somewhat unorthodox.

Follows one little example. International news analysts from various countries of the world have come together at a "round-table" in New York on these days to exchange their views on the U.N. activities. The meeting was sponsored by the Public Information Department of the U.N. Secretariat. Dr. sc. (history) Vladimir Iordanskiy, deputy editor-in-chief of the "Life Abroad" weekly, has been invited to participate in the meeting from the Soviet Union.

The public information department did not confine itself to an invitation. It has also taken practical steps to enable the Soviet journalist to participate in the "round table" meeting. First, on September 25, then on October 16 it sent telegrams to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow requesting that the Soviet participant in the meeting be granted a visa.

That was all in vain. The visa has not been denied, but it has not been granted within the necessary time either.

There is nothing extraordinary, in itself, about that case. It is just one of the episodes in the pinprick policy, which the U.S. Embassy in Moscow pursues with such apparent pleasure via-a-vis Soviet public.

Another thing is interesting. It turns out, in the opinion of the U.S. Administration, that the U.N. Secretariat is not free to invite for its events persons, who, for some considerations, are unwelcome to Washington. Apparently, the U.S. Administration claims the right to control the initiatives of the guiding bodies of the United Nations Organisation.

And this is important. Those who set high store by the international role of the United Nations cannot put up with such outrageous claims.

RETURNED EXILES CRITICIZE U.S. WAY OF LIFE

LD282038 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 28 Oct 86

["Fleeing From the Statue of Liberty" -- TASS item identifier]

[Excerpt] Moscow October 28 TASS -- News analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

The great Russian writer Ivan Turgenev once said that Russia can manage without each of us while each of us will never manage without her.

These words invariably come to my mind when I learn about the return of yet another "has been". Mikhail Gorokhovskiy, born in Soviet Ukraine, spent abroad almost nine years ("No", he specifies, "exactly 5,020 days"). An ordinary driver, maybe he never knew these lines from Turgenev but in Washington he would come to the Soviet Embassy with a poster reading "One can live without one's father or mother, but life is impossible without one's motherland".

After experiencing all the "unlimited possibilities" of the American way of life -- unemployment, exploitation, rightlessness and cruelty -- Mikhail Gorokhovskiy was permitted by the Soviet authorities to return to his homeland.

Israel Glikman, a former resident of the Black Sea port of Odessa, was met at Mosocw's Sheremetyevo Airport by his wife and nephew. His daughter could not come because of her two small children. Glikman did not have any grandchildren twelve years ago when he was leaving for Israel and than on to the United States. "How right was my wife Sonya when she flatly refused to go with me", he said.

Aleksandr Belikin arrived on the same flight from New York after ten years in the United States, or "ten years in prison" as he described them.

Human lives, difficult human lives. These people did not leave the Soviet Union for the sake of unifying families. Many of them, like Glikman, left without their wives and children. The promises of Western propaganda made them giddy. Many, like Gorokhovskiy and Belikin, lost their families in the West.

Why had they left the Soviet Union? "I fell for Zionist propaganda and lost my senses," says Gorokhovskiy. "He gave in to the persuasions of a relative and was deceived by him", said Glikman's wife.

But that is only a part of the story. It is not by chance that only on finding themselves in the West, in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty that these people had really come to appreciate what they had in the Soviet Union, took for granted and did not appreciate: genuine rights, and not just rights on a piece of paper, to work and housing, to education and medical treatment, relations of human concern and mutual assistance. They took it all for granted as something as natural as the air, water and the sun. "All this simply must exist in America as well which is also a land of 'unlimited opportunities,'" they reasoned.

Everything turned out to be different. This was the topic of a recent press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Washington held by former Soviet citizens who were permitted to return home. They spoke at length and in detail but the coverage of this press conference in the American press was very scant and limited mostly to words about nostalgia, about a longing for friends and relatives, birch trees and the Black Sea. For the American press to quote the words of the participants in the press conference about the cruelty of the "free" society, its hypocricy, the money cult and abasement of the individual would be tantamount to passing sentence on that society which, incidentally, is capable of wrecking the lives not only of those who have grown up in a different social enviornment.

The Western propaganda is now trying to hold these people responsible for their recovery of sight and presenting them as good-for-nothings incapable of finding a place for themselves in the world of free enterprise. [passage omitted]

TASS: PRC ACCUSES U.S. OF 'CRUDE INTERFERENCE'

LD280735 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 28 TASS -- Addressing a briefing held in Beijing for foreign and Chinese newsmen, a spokesman for the PRC Foreign Ministry accused the USA of crude interference in China's home affairs. He said that in adopting amendments the other day on the import-export banking law, the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate listed the Xizang (Tibet) autonomous region of the PRC as a "state". In that connection, he stressed, "we are expressing our indignation and evaluating that as crude interference in the PRC's home affairs."

PRC BALLET GROUP'S TOUR 'VERY SUCCESSFUL'

OW271303 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The Chinese Central Ballet Group's performance tour in Moscow is very successful. The Chinese ballet dancers gave a performance at the 6,000-seat Great Hall of the Kremlin. During their last evening in Moscow, they presented a short dance drama based on the well-known Soviet song "Night Over Moscow Suburbs."

TRADE FIRM SIGNS POWER EQUIPMENT PACT WITH PRC

LD241659 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 24 TASS -- The Soviet foreign trade association Energomachexport and the Chinese state company for technology imports today singed here documents for the supply of Soviet-made power equipment with a total capacity of 2.1 million kilowatts for four Chinese heat power stations. That contract, signed under a long-term agreement between the Governments of the USSR and China for 1986-1990, is the largest contract for Soviet supplies of machinery and equipment to the People's Republic in the past few years. It is a landmark in the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The signing ceremony was attended by Li Peng, a member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist party of China and deputy premier of the Council of State, the heads of a number of China's ministries and departments, and also by Oleg Troyanovskiy, the Soviet Union's ambassador to China.

AGREEMENT TO HELP BUILD POWER LINES IN PRC

PM281421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PRC-USSR"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct -- In accordance with an intergovernmental agreement, the Soviet Union will help the PRC to construct two new power lines.

The contracts signed between the two sides envisage supplies of Soviet equipment and materials for the construction of transformer substations and 500 kilovolt power lines. One will link a number of cities in northeast China, the other will link Shanxi Province to the city of Wutianjin. The total length of the lines will be 1,250 km.

ISVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-JAPANESE CONSULTATIONS

PM271337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to Tokyo']

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Oct -- M.S. Kapitsa, the Soviet Government's special representative and USSR deputy foreign minister, and N.N. Solovyev, USSR ambassador to Japan, met today with T. Kuranari, Japanese foreign minister, and set out the Soviet assessment of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik.

The Soviet side stressed that the meeting in the Icelandic capital was an exceptionally important event in international life. At that meeting the Soviet Union emphasized the urgent problems of world politics, such as ending the arms race and nuclear disarmament. A whole package of major measures was placed on the negotiating table which, if adopted, would mark the beginning of a new, nuclear-free era in mankind's life. This is the essence of the Soviet proposals set out by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Their implementation would signal a fundamental breakthrough in the world situation. The possibility of this is clear and real. It was noted that the position taken by U.S. President R. Reagan on the "Strategic Defense Initiative" question did not, however, permit the achievement of concrete results.

Conversations were also held with K. Yanagiya, Japanese vice foreign minister, and S. Yanai, vice foreign minister.

JAPAN-SOUTH KOREA MILITARY TIES DENOUNCED

SK290038 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] According to a foreign press report, Choe Sang-hwa, South Korean chief of Naval Operations, went to Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese chief of Naval Operations. In this connection, station commentator (Victorov) writes: although the Japan Defense Agency is keeping confidential the details of the intinerary of the high-level military envoy of the South Korean regime, one thing has been made public, that is, he will meet (Mori), chairman of the Japan's Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other military officers.

However, the objective of Choe Sang-hwa's visit is no secret. Observers view Choe Sang-hwa as visiting Japan to form a direct tie with Tokyo in the military field. Washington has long urged its allies to form such ties. Strengthening cooperation between the armed forces of Japan and South Korea is an important part of the U.S. scheme to form an aggressive triangular alliance among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul designed to destabilize the situation of the Pacific region in the Far East.

Tokyo has long given considerable economic aid to the Chon Tu-hwan regime to help prevent its collapse. Japanese credit given to Seoul amounts to billions of dollars. Through this economic aid Japan has provided South Korea with various facilities, including electronic facilities, for military as well as civilian purposes. They have intensified relations in the defense industrial business as well. At the meetings between the Japanese and South Korean foreign ministers, among other things, the issue of Japanese participation in the development of Seoul's defense industry was discussed.

Presently over 40 Japanese defense industrial companies actively participate in equipping Chon Tu-hwan's army with technological combat machinery.

Recently, the South Korean military facilities have been frequented by officers of the so-called Japanese Self-Defense Forces. They have particpated in the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit" military exercise as observers. Meanwhile, the South Korean military officers are receiving combat training at Japanese military bases.

While a new military alliance is being formed in the Far East, a loud propaganda campaign is being conducted under the pretext of a so-called threat from the north. Using the pretext of the threat from the north, the Pentagon has stationed approximately 40,000 U.S. troops equipped with modern weapons, including nuclear weapons, in South Korea. Under the same pretext, scores of Japanese islands have been turned into Pentagon bases.

By making the territories of its allies forward bases to realize its aggressive scheme against other independent countries, the United States has transferred to its allies part of its role as military policeman of the Far East and Southeast Asia. Washington is satisfactorily watching Japan and South Korea from direct military ties. These ties exactly conform to Pentagon leader Weinberger's call for Tokyo and Seoul to join their military efforts in Asia and the Pacific region.

However, strengthening these military ties causes worries among the peace-loving social circles in the countries of Asia. The militarization of the region and the increasing danger of war in this region have been accelerated at a dangerous pace. These developments further aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula and increase the threat to peace and security in this region.

ADRIANOV COMMENTS ON U.S.-JAPAN MANEUVERS

LD272150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] According to an AFP report from Tokyo, the armed forces of the United States and Japan have started new large-scale joint maneuvers. The zone where they are taking place embraces the whole of Hokkaido Island, which is the most northerly in the Japanese archipelago, as well as a considerable part of the Pacific Ocean coast of Honshu Island. Let me give the microphone to my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov.

It is enough just to take a quick glance at a map to gain an immediate understanding of the direct proximity to Soviet borders in the Far East of the area where the latest U.S.-Japanese military exercixes have now gotten under way. Taking part in them, apart from Army units with artillery and tanks as well as major naval squadrons, are over 100 of the very latest combat aircreaft, including U.S. fighters and ground attack aircraft specially brought in from U.S. military bases in the Philippines and South Korea. Military circles in official Tokyo are clearly trying to give at least the appearance of some grounds for the militarist games that have been set up. So, for example, they point out that these are the first maneuvers by the allies to be held within the framework of the security treaty in which the three types of troops are taking part -- land, air force, and naval forces.

The aim of these exercises is, they say, to prepare the armies of Japan and the United States for joint combat exercises in conditions of so-called emergency circumstances in the Asian and Pacific region. This sort of explanation can very easily be translated into a language that all can understand. They want to represent the current militarist bustle in the north of Japan as a preparation to defend the country from the Soviet threat -- but to be sure, there is no such threat.

It is a myth invented to justify the military provocations of Washington in the Far East in order to intensify still further the tension in this part of our planet where the situation cannot fail to give rise to apprehension in connection with the actions of the United States. Suffice it to say that one of the largest U.S. military groupings is situated there. It includes over one third of a million people. The United States has 72 military bases in Japan and South Korea where mass destruction weaponry is stored. Several Japanese ports have to all intents and purposes become points of permanent registration for U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board. The ties in the militarist triangle joining Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul are becoming increasingly clear and there are plans to turn it into a more multifacted geometric figure. There are plans to assign it the role of a sort of oriential NATO.

That is the real source of the threat in the Far East. It is also felt by the Soviet Union and many other countries. But the Far East is only part of the Asia and Pacific region, where the situation remains extremely complex as a result of the adventurist policy of reactionary circles of imperialism, and primarily, of course, the United States. They aspire to transform this vast zone into a bridgehead for aggression against the forces of peace, socialism, and national liberation.

The time has now come to act to achieve a true improvement in the whole situation in the Asia and Pacific region. Here, stressed Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, what we have in mind naturally are the pressing problems of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The Soviet Union has put forward constructive proposals aimed at significant reductions in medium-range nuclear missiles sited in Asia. And this opens up new opportunities for detente. That indeed is the approach suggested by the new thinking demonstrated by the Soviet side at the Reyjavik meeting where it put forward a whole range of initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war. But it is evident that Washington is continuing to think in the old categories. Otherwise the assurances of the U.S. administration about its aspirations for peace simply do not tally with the currently deliberately thought out militarist provocations right at the very border of our country in the Far East.

KOREAN 1988 OLYMPICS ISSUE STILL UNRESOLVED

PM231009 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Breaking Traditions?"]

[Excerpt] Lausanne, 17 Oct -- [Passage omitted] As already reported, the 1992 Olympics will be held in Albertville (France) for the winter games and Barcelona (Spain) for the summer games. The site of the 1994 winter games will be named in 1988. But there still remains the problem of the 1988 Summer Olympics. Many countries support the DPRK proposal to hold the games in the South and the North of the Korean peninsula -- in Seoul and Pyongyang. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) leaders have not yet resolved this problem. J.A. Samaranch said at a press conference that he is now going to meet DPRK sports leaders in Lausanne. And, as he said, a great deal will depend on this meeting. Talks have already been held three times between the IOC leaders and DPRK and South Korean representatives.

The session elected new IOC members and set up new Olympic committees within the IOC. The IOC now incorporates 164 National Olympic Committees.

MURAKHOVSKIY ATTENDS ULAANBAATAR MEETING

PM281556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Oct -- The 31st session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation was held in Ulaanbaatar 22 through 24 October. The Soviet delegation was headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and the Mongolian delegation by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

Guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress as well as by agreements in principle reached during the meetings in August 1986 between M.S. Gorbavhev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, the commission examined a number of topical questions connected with further developing cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia and improving its effectiveness.

The sides approved a plan for measures to fulfill the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia for the period through the year 2000. The plan is aimed at extending ties between ministries and departments, increasing their effectiveness, strengthening the thrift policy, and ensuring the most rational utilization of material and financial resources.

The session participants noted that the results of activity by joint enterprises in the area of the mining industry and railroad transport demonstrate the high effectiveness of this form of cooperation both for the Mongolian economy and for the USSR. An accord was reached on studying in 1986 questions connected with the creation of several new joint enterprises in various sectors of Mongolia's national economy to produce consumer goods. Output from these enterprises will be used in Mongolia and also supplied to eastern regions of the Soviet Union.

The commission examined progress in fulfilling the sides' commitments in the construction of facilities in Mongolia with the USSR's technical assistance in 1986-1990.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session, which took place in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship, and complete mutual understanding.

PHILIPPINE FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL BEGINS VISIT

LD261457 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1412 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow 26 Oct (TASS) -- Leticia Shahani, deputy foreign affairs minister of the Republic of the Philippines, arrived in Moscow today.

CAMBODIAN CONDEMNATION OF UN RESOLUTION CITED

LD281348 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh October 28 TASS -- The intrigues of the imperialist and the reactionary forces, because of which Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations Organisation is occupied by Pol Pot men and other persons from among the Khmer counter-revolutionary emigration, deserves strong condemnation. Only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has the right to appear as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. This is pointed out in the commentary in the Kampuchean newspaper "PRACHEACHON" dealing with the resolution on the so-called Kampuchean issue, which was adopted at the scheduled General Assembly session last week.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea has existed for eight years now, and throughout all that time a massive indoctrination of world public in anti-Kampuchean spirit built on concealing and forging facts has been going on. It is precisely as a result of this policy of the West and of some Asian states that the interests of the Kampucheans are often disregarded, as is the case with the said resolution. That document, says the publication of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, constitutes crude interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It was discussed without the participation of the legitimate representatives of its people and presents the situation around the republic in a distorted light.

The attempts of the forces of imperialism and reaction at using the U.N. and other international organisations, for anti-Kampuchean propaganda cannot influence the cause of Kampuchea's historical development. Our country, says the commentary, is confidently advancing on the path of building a new society. It is based on the assistance of the friends, and has increasing support from progressive world public.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH SRV -- Leonid Krichevskiy reports from Hanoi that the plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam in 1986-90 was signed there today. It provides for a considerable expansion of Soviet-Vietnamese ties in science, higher education, the theatre, films, and publishing. Each year, the Soviet Union will take 450 Vietnamese students and 160 research students into its establishments of higher education. Great help will also be given by the USSR in training teachers of Russian. Soviet theatrical groups will tour Vietnam, and Vietnamese groups will come to the USSR. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

SINGAPOREAN ENVOY CREDENTIALS -- Moscow October 28 TASS -- Chiang Hay Ding, the ambassador of the Republic of Singapore, presented his credentials to Pavel Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin today. They exchanged speeches and had a conversation. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 28 Oct 86 LD]

MORE DETAILS OF DEMICHEV SFRY ACTIVITIES

PM271439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation today visited the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province, where it was given a cordial reception.

In Novi Sad city the delegation met with the leadership of the Provincial Assembly. Addressing the Soviet guests, D. Radic, president of the Provincial Assembly, stressed the great importance of such contacts for the further strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding and the development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. He rated positively the results achieved in bilateral relations, noting the successful development of friendly ties between Vojvodina and Krasnodar Kray.

Noting that Soviet-Yugoslav relations are characterized by stability and active cooperation in many spheres, the head of the Soviet delegation [P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo] advocated that the range of that cooperation be expanded and that it be enriched with new forms. The readiness confirmed during the talks to continue deepening and improving it by joint efforts inspires the confidence that there are good prospects ahead for cooperation between us.

D. Radic familiarized the Soviet guests with the Provincial Assembly's structure and activity and with Vojvodina's socioeconomic development.

P.N. Demichev gave a report on the USSR Supreme Soviet's work to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and on the Soviet state's new peace initiatives.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the "Servo Mihal" agroindustrial combine in Zrenjanin City, acquainted itself with its production activity, and talked with workers.

Macedonia Activities

PM271646 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Yugoslavia on an official visit, has visited the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, where it was accorded a warm reception.

A talk took place in Skopje between the delegation and the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia Assembly. Welcoming the Soviet guests, V. Starova, chairman of the assembly, expressed satisfaction with the progressive development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, of which the strengthening ties between Macedonia and Uzbekistan form an integral part. He noted that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the SFRY is an important contribution to strengthening the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

The head of the delegation stressed that the Soviet Union attaches great significance to Soviet-Yugoslav relations and the development of cooperation between republics, krays, and cities in the two countries.

The Soviet delegation was received by D. Stavrev, chairman of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia Presidency, and J. Lazaroski, chairman of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee Presidium.

There was an exchange of information on the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 27the CPSU Congress and the 13th LCY Congress. The sides stressed that the successful development of multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY and between the CPSU and the LCY accords with the vital interests of the two countries' peoples and the cause of peace and socialism. P.N. Demichev wished the communists and working people of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia success in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress and the 9th League of Communists of Macedonia Congress. Noting Yugoslavia's energetic efforts in the struggle for peace, including its efforts within the framework of the nonaligned movement, he stressed that the USSR welcomes the movement's growing influence in world affairs. The head of the USSR delegation drew attention to M.S. Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television on 22 October, where the essence of the unseemly provocative campaign unleashed in the United States by the opponents of detente and disarmament is exposed.

The leaders of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and M.S. Gorbachev's constructive activity in favor of peace, detente, and disarmament, and noted that people in Macedonia and in Yugoslavia as a whole follow with great interest the changes taking place in the Soviet Union; they stated that everything that is now being done in the USSR is of great significance for the cause of socialism.

Returns to Moscow

LD251352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation led by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow today from Ohrid in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The delegation had been on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly.

At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by Comrade Yeltsin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

Among those greeting the delegation was Lazic, SFRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES DEPARTING BULGARIAN ENVOY

LD281913 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, (TASS) -- All-round Soviet-Bulgarian relations are being constantly enhanced and improved, and becoming filled with new content to the benefit of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and of their inviolable friendship. Satisfaction with this state of affairs was expressed by Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Commiteee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Dimitru Zhulev, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR. Their conversation took place in Moscow today in connection with the ambassador's final depature for home.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU290908 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Oct 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Conversation in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 23 October V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received D. Zhulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure for home.

During a conversation, a steady development and consolidation of all-round Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation, strong unity between the CPSU and the BCP, and deepening traditional friendship between the Soviet and the Bulgarian peoples were noted with satisfaction.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy gave an account of the activity of the republic's party organizations in pursuing the line drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development, to raise the effectivity of communal production, and to improve the style of work. D. Zhulev provided information on accomplishing the tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress for a qualitatively new economic growth and for the further socialist construction.

The conversation was held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

SHCHERBITSKIY MEETS WITH CSSR'S LENART IN KIEV

LD282150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, today held a meeting with Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Slovakia Communist Party Central Committee, who is in Kiev. A series of questions concerned with the participation of Czechoslovak workers and specialists in construction of the Krivoy Rog oxidized ores mining and concentrating combine were examined. In the Ukrainian capital the guest visited a cybernetics institute and held a meeting with Kiev residents who had taken part in the Slovak National Uprising as well as with commanders of partisan detachments who had been active on Slovak territory during the war. He visited the area of the Chernobyl AES and held a converstion with the government commission for eliminating the consequences of the accident at the station.

Visits Chernobyl

LD282306 Prague CTK in English 2040 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Kiev Oct 28 (CTK correspondent) -- Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and First secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Jozef Lenart visited today the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, accompanied by Politburo member and secretary of the Ukrainian Commmist Party Central Committee Boris Kachura.

He was acquainted with work on putting the second unit into operation, and discussed with leading Soviet scientists and experts the causes of the accident. He was also informed of the practical use of the latest scientific-technological knowledge in increasing the safety of nuclear power plants in harmony with the conclusions of the recent session of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Jozef Lenart, who arrived for a three-day working visit to Ukraine yesterday, also inspected today the V.M. Glushkov Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. He was acquainted with the latest results of the institute, particularly in the development of computers of new generations, and discussed with its leading represenatives the possibilities of its cooperation with Czechoslovak partners.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

LD200936 Prague CTK in English 1944 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow Oct 19 (CTK correspondent) — Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Pavol Hrivnak and the Czech and Slovak ministers of industry, Petr Hojer and Stefan Urban, arrived here today on a working visit to the Soviet Union.

They will have talks on Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the chemical industry and survey the progress of building work done by Czechoslovak workers within the Czechoslovak share in the construction of the Ural gas complex at (Karachaganak) in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Kazakhstan.

GROMYKO RECEIVES GDR'S EICHLER IN KREMLIN

LD281314 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS — Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., received Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, in the Kremlin today.

During the meeting that passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding both sides expressed deep satisfaction at the dynamic development of multi-faceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and the G.D.R.

It was noted that the accords reached by Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker during their meetings in April and October 1986 had given a powerful impetus to the development of the entire complex of relations between the two countries.

The sides expressed the unanimous opinion that after the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik the campaign for eliminating nuclear weapons and averting the militarization of outer space should be pursued with redoubled energy.

The bold and far-reaching proposals put forward by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik, the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states recorded in the documents of the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee open up vast possibilities for that campaign, the sides stated.

The sides considered the state of and prospects for developing parliamentary contacts between the two countries. They also discussed ways for their further improvement as required by our times.

Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Vadim Loginov, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Siegfried Koerner, minister counselor of the Embassy of the G.D.R. in the U.S.S.R., were present during the meeting.

PRAVDA REPORTS JOINT DANISH DOCUMENT SIGNED

PM231407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "The Visit Continues"]

[Text] A Soviet-Danish document signing ceremony was held in the Kremlin 21 October.

N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and P. Schluter, Danish prime minister, signed:

An agreement between the governments of the USSR and Denmark eliminating double taxation of income and property;

An agreement between the governments of the USSR and Denmark on cooperation in the agro-industrial complex sphere;

A protocol complementing and clarifying the 16 June 1978 Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Industrial Cooperation between the USSR and Denmark;

And letters to be exchanged on the extension of the agreement on the development of economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Denmark of 28 August 1975.

GUSEV, OTHERS SEE OFF DENMARK'S SCHLUTER

PM281550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter and his wife left the USSR on 24 October. He was in our country on an official visit at the Soviet Government's invitation.

The guests were seen off by V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

PANKIN, CHERVOV RECEIVED BY SWEDISH OFFICIALS

LD242151 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Stockholm October 24 TASS -- The Soviet Union's ambassador to Sweden, Boris Pankin, and Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, a Department Chief of the General Staff of the armed forces of the USSR, who is on a visit to Sweden, had a meeting with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden and representatives of the military community of the country at the Swedish Royal Military Academy.

The Soviet officials explained the Soviet Union's viewpoint of the role and importance of Nordic Europe in the general system of European security and dwelt in detail on the new large-scale and constructive approach of the Soviet Union to questions of nuclear and space weapons, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Reykjavik meeting.

Nikolay Chervov made remarks at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute and gave an interview to the Swedish mass media.

BATALIN, DELEGATION MEET WITH FRG'S LAFONTAINE

LD271257 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Saarbruecken October 27 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Yuriy Batalin, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, paying a visit to West Germany at the invitation of the Bundestag, today had a meeting in Saarbruecken, the administrative centre of Saar, with Oskar Lafontaine, minister-president of Saar.

The sides discussed in a conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, international developments and cooperation between the USSR and West Germany.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted that the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik had ushered in a qualitatively new state in the struggle for nuclear disarmament. That summit demonstrated that a search for peaceful solutions, meeting the interests of the USSR and the whole of mankind, could not be discontinued but should be carried on with the vigorous assistance of all thoe forces which have an interest in real disarmament.

The USSR, he stressed, stands for the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation with West Germany in diverse fields. There are sizeable opportunities for that cooperation to grow in the spirit of good-neighbourliness. The machinery of external economic relations is being drastically restructured in the Soviety Union. It will make it possible to resolve problems quicker and to diversify forms of cooperation to the point of setting up joint companies. It is planned to establish direct contacts between immediate producers. The Soviet Union expects trade and economic contacts between the USSR and West Germany to continue to grow dynamically to the benefit of both sides.

The Saar minister-president reaffirmed the desire of his government and the people of that West German land to develop and further broaden comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation with the USSR.

Talks With Bundestag

PM281441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation in FRG"]

[Text] Bonn, 24 Oct -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Yu. P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is in the FRG at the invitation of the Bundestag, met on 23 October in Bonn with A. Dregger, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] parliamentary faction; H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] faction, and other representatives of the faction; W. Mischnick, chairman of the Free Democratic Party [FDP] faction; members of the "Greens" faction headed by its cochairman A. Borgmann; and H. Stercken, chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission, and members of the commission.

The Soviet parliamentarians drew their interlocutors' attention to the assessment of the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik contained in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's speeches, in particular his 22 October statement on Soviet television. It was stressed that its results have made it possible to reach new qualitative levels in the struggle against nuclear weapons.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation gave a detailed explanation of the Soviet position at the meeting in Reykjavik. Displaying a high sense of responsibility to all the peoples, the Soviet side put forward major, far-reaching proposals, in particular on strengthening the ABM Treaty setup. They offer real opportunities for achieving a breakthrough in international affairs and for averting the threat of nuclear war.

But the U.S. desire, in spite of the ABM Treaty, to effect full-scale implementation of the SDI program and thus secure military superiority prevented this historic opportunity from being exploited and the Reykjavik meeting from ending with a constructive result.

The chairmen of the Bundestag factions expressed appreciation for the fact that the Soviety proposals "took account of FRG anxiety about security matters."

During the conversation with the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation H.-J. Vogel pointed to the document "On the Principles of the Creation of a Nuclear-Free Corridor in Central Europe," which was elaborated by a joint working group of the SPD faction in the Bundestag and the SED political leadership and which the SPD sees as an integral part of global and European efforts to limit nuclear arms and effect disarmament. The Soviet side gave a positive assessment of the document.

During the discussion of questions pertaining to the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe the USSR Supreme Soviety deputies explained in detail the relevant proposals put forward in Budapest by the Warsaw Pact countries. In order to implement them it is necessary to take specific steps; in particular, a working group of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries could be set up.

In connection with the upcoming third meeting in Vienna of representatives of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, both sides expressed the view that it is expedient to deepen the all-European process given a constructive approach and progress in all the areas mentioned in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. The leaders of the "Greens" faction favored the active involvement of public organizations in this process.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation head confirmed that the Soviet Union favors the stable, comprehensive development of relations with the FRG on the sound basis of the Moscow Treaty, with due consideration for security interests, and expects the FRG to adopt the same approach.

The Soviet delegation members gave the West German parliamentarians a detailed account of the major decisions taken by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government on restructuring the USSR economy and on fundamentally updating the material and technical base on the basis of scientific and technical achievements. In connection with A. Dregger's statements about West German business circles' interest in strengthening economic ties with the USSR, it was noted that the Soviet Union deems it necessary to fully exploit the advantages of international division of labor and to seek new forms of economic cooperation with the FRG, and even set up joint enterprises. During the exchange of opinions the sides agreed that the further development of contacts between the two countries' parliaments is an important contribution to improving the international situation and to develaoping political dialogue between the USSR and the FRG.

The meetings took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, in the spirit of the search for new opportunities for collaboration between the two countries in strengthening peace and deepening mutually advantageous cooperation.

DEMICHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH MALTESE OFFICIAL

LD271824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (TASS) -- Today Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium received in the Kremlin a delegation from the parliament of the Republic of Malta headed by J. Buttigieg, deputy speaker of the house of representatives.

During the conversation, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, there was discussion of issues of Soviet-Maltese relations, as well as some topical international problems.

It was emphasized that the Soviet-U.S. summit-level meeting in Reykjavik had become an important political event in the struggle against the arms race. The Soviet Union had put on the negotiating table a package of bold proposals which made it possible to come close to the adoption of agreements which would have signified the beginning of the scrapping of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, noted Petr Demichev, the Washington administration did not turn out to be ready to reject the idea of achieving military superiority over the USSR by militarizing space.

By distorting the meaning of what happened in Reykjavik, the U.S. Administration is striving to reduce to naught the possibility of accords with the USSR. In this connection the recent step by Washington toward Soviet diplomatic employees, undertaken with the obvious aim of complicating the successful continuation of the Soviet-U.S. political dialogue, is particularly demonstrative.

The outcome of the Reykjavik meeting and the events that have followed it convince one of the necessity of raising the struggle of all peace-loving forces against the nuclear threat to a new level. The USSR's proposals are a real platform for the struggle of all countries and peoples for disarmament and detente.

There was discussion of issues of the further development of the Pan-European process. In this connection the great significance of the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, which had made a noticeable contribution to improving the international political climate, was emphasized. Particular attention was devoted to problems of strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

The sides positively assessed the present state of bilateral relations and expressed the confidence that the visit by the Maltese delegation would serve the further deepening of mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Malta.

Maltese Representatives Depart

LD281312 Moscow TASS In English 1239 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Today a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Malta led by Buttigieg, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, departed from Moscow. It stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on an official visit.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH ENVOY AT KREMLIN -- Moscow 24 Oct (TASS) -- Anders Thunborg, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Sweden, presented his credentials to Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin today. After the presentation of credentials and exchanges of speeches, a friendly discussion has taken place between Pavel Gilashvili and Anders Thunborg. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1034 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

FURTHER ON REACTION TO BREAK IN SYRIA RELATIONS

Gerasimov Comments on Dispute

LD281457 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- "On October 24 Britain announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Syria after groundlessly accusing that country of involvement in an attempt to blow up an Israeli air liner at London's Heathrow airport," stated Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He spoke at a briefing here today for Soviet and foreign journalists. Washington too emulated this provocative step and recalled the American ambassador from Damascus, Gerasimov added.

"Proceeding from an obvious invention the British and American propaganda are trying to launch a large-scale anti-Syrian campaign and force Western Europe to copy London's unseemly action," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman went on.

It should be noted that from the very outset Syria had officially firmly stated its non-involvement in that happening in the British airport. Moreover, Gerasimov went on, this was done authoritatively and in no uncertain terms. London, however, stayed deliberately deaf to these assurances.

The question arises: Where had the British zealots of justice been when the Israeli air pirates intercepted in flight a plane with a Syrian party delegation on board and when they bombed Tunis?

It is apt to recall that it was from British airfields that American Air Force planes took off on their mission to bomb peaceful Libya, and likewise under the false pretext of combatting terrorism. Why is London silent about the fact that the Golan Heights, this native Syrian territory, have been held by the Israeli invaders for 19 years already? Here again we have an instance of double standards in the policy of the United States and Britain, Gerasimov went on.

The Soviet Union rejects terror and calls on states to cooperate effectively in totally uprooting this dangerous phenomenon, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed. But the adoption of concrete measures requires weighty evidence and not false inventions, especially when we are dealing with attempts to associate the actions of irresponsible individuals with the policy of states.

Britain's and America's actions only further aggravate the difficult situation in the Middle East. It is with concern that the Soviet Union is observing these dangerous steps taken by two permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and calls on them to display in their policy the responsibility that rests on them in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman stated.

TASS on U.S. Measures

LD290001 Moscow TASS in English 2338 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 28 TASS -- Larry Speakes, official spokesman of the White House, said on Tuesday that the USA was considering additional political, diplomatic and economic steps directed against Syria.

He declined to go into detail, but pointed out, however, that the administration had a set of options.

On October 24 the United States had already made a diplomatic demarche by withdrawing the U.S. ambassador from Damascus. At the same time, the White House stated its full support for the provocative action of Britain which had announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Syria.

As is clear from pronouncements by U.S. officials, the Washington administration intends to increase pressure to bear on its European allies soon, urging them to toughen anti-Syrian measures.

UK Foreign Secretary Comments

LD282052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2004 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] London, 28 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The British Government has made the decision to block the granting of any financial aid to Syria by the "Common Market." This was announced today in the British Parliament's House of Commons by Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary. He stressed that "in the present circumstances" Britain would not allow the EEC to render financial support to Syria. If a decision on such support were made by the "Common Market" London would block it, using its right to veto.

The "circumstances" about which G. Howe spoke arose, as is well-known, through the fault of Whitehall itself, which, having unlashed a frenzied anti-Syrian campaign, broke off diplomatic relations with Syria and took a number of other hostile actions against it. Accusing Syria of "complicity" in terrorism without producing any proof, Britain applied the strongest possible pressure on its partners at the session of the EEC Council of Ministers in Luxembourg, trying to get them to support the severe anti-Syrian measures. These attempts, as already reported, suffered failure, in connection with which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, at today's session of the House of Commons, expressed "disappointment" and also "the hope that Britain's partners in the EEC would review their position.

As is clear from G. Howe's speech, a whole series of additional measures against Syria have already been worked out. London will try to foist these measures on its partners at the next meeting of EEC ministers, which is planned for 10 November this year in the British capital. These measures include slowing down trade relations, ending visits to Damascus by official West European delegations, new restrictions on the activity of Syrian diplomatic missions, and so on.

ENVOY BRIEFS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON REYKJAVIK

PM281505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "The Next Step Is Washington's"]

[Text] Damascus, 24 Oct -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received here today M.D. Sytenko, Soviet special representative and special envoy, who told the Syrian president about the results of the Reykjavik meeting between CPSU Central Comittee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan.

SHEVARDNADZE, IRANIAN ENVOY DISCUSS GULF WAR

LD281814 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Naser Hayrani-Nobari, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the latter's request.

On instructions from the Foriegn Minister of his country, the ambassador touched upon some issues of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

Eduard Shevardnadze called the Iranian ambassador's attention to the results of the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronal Reagan and the tabling there by the Soviet side of new and constructive proposals whose implementation would provide a possibility for a sharp turn for the better international relations and for removing the nuclear threat overhanging the world.

Eduard Shevardnadze reaffirmed the Soviet Union's position of principle for an early end to the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, which has continued for the 7th year now, and for its conversion into peaceful political solutions without delay.

ALIYEV, DELEGATION ATTEND MACHEL FUNERAL

Respects Paid to Machel

LD281739 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 28 TASS -- TASS correspondents Leonid Lukashev and Yuriy Pichugin report:

Today the People's Republic of Mozambique paid last respects to Samora Moises Machel, eminent leader of the national liberation movement, statesman and political figure of Africa, chairman of the Frelimo party, president of Mozambique.

A mourning meeting took place in the square outside the Maputo Executive Committee Building at the entrance to which the coffin with the body of the deceased covered with the national flag was placed on a bier.

The meeting was attended by the leaders of the Frelimo party, members of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, prominent statesmen and public figures of the country, veterans of the liberation struggle, representatives of work collectives, and by servicemen of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Mozambique.

The Soviet party-and-state delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committree, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, delegations of socialist countries, the leaders of a number of African countries and national liberation movements, and representatives of many countries went there to honour the memory of Samora Machel.

A funeral oration was delivered by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo party, secretary of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly of Mozambique.

"The entire life of President Samora Machel", he said, "was inseparably associated with the people and their heroic struggle against colonialism, for freedom and independence, and for the building of a society of social justice and equality".

"Samora Machel who stood at the rise of the national liberation movement made a great contribution to the victory over the colonialists".

"The people's democratic state and the Frelimo party -- the vanguard of the working people of Mozambique -- which is guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism were founded under his leadership".

"In the international arena", Marcelino dos Santos pointed out, "the first president of Mozambique had been upholding the ideals of peace and equality of peoples, and championing stronger relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries. He persistently strove for the strengthening of African countries' independence, and for the development of cooperation between them".

"Samora Machel was an uncompromising fighter against apartheid, regarding the eradication of that criminal system as an indispensable condition for the emancipation of the people of South Africa and for the establishment of peace in the continent's south. He died in the fight against apartheid."

"The Mozambican people", the speaker stated, "vow to further the cause espoused by Samora Machel, and not to spare their lives in defending the native land and strengthening national unity. We vow to build in our country a prosperous socialist society which the president dreamed of."

The mourning meeting ended. The coffin with the body of Samora Machel was put on a gun carriage. The funeral cortege headed for the Heroes Square.

To the salvoes of an artillery salute the coffin was put into a niche of the pantheon where prominent fighters, who gave their lives for freedom and independence of Mozambique, lie at rest.

Aliyev Meets With Dos Santos

LD282146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met in Maputo with Dos Santos, president of the MPLA Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The role of Samora Machel as a prominent leader of the national liberation movement and as a statesman and politician of Africa was noted on both sides, and the USSR and Angola expressed their firm resolve to continue to pursue a policy of support for the forces of the Mozambican people in the defense of their independence and their right to follow their chosen path.

During the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, it was stressed that both sides support a settlement that would meet the interests of ensuring the security of the frontline states, the achievement of the rapid decolonization of Namibia and the abolition of the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Delegation Departs Mozambique

LD281856 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 28 TASS -- The party and state delegation of the USSR headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev, that attended the funeral of Samora Moises Machel, left for home today.

Party Stops Over in PDRY

LD290754 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Aden October 29 TASS -- The Soviet party and state delegation headed by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on its way to Moscow from Mozambique, made a stop in Aden.

The delegation was welcomed by Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Dali, foreign minister of the PDRY, and other officials.

Aliyev had a conversation with Nu'man. In the course of the conversation the sides exchanged views on questions of the further development of relations between the USSR and the PDRY, other problems of mutual interest.

The delegation left for home today.

Chebrikov Welcomes Delegation

LD290759 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct (TASS) -- The Soviet party and state delegation headed by Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, that was taking part in the funeral of Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, today returned to Moscow from Maputo. The delegation was met at the airport by Viktor Chebrikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR KGB, and other officials.

ZIMBABWE PAPER: MACHEL PLANE 'MISLED' BY BEACON

LD281540 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Harare October 28 TASS -- The pilots of the plane carrying Mozambican President Samora Machel were misled about the landing site by a powerful portable radio beacon located in South African territory near the border with Mozambique, the Zimbabwean newspaper HERALD today reported quoting aviation experts.

In an article saying it was the racists' sham radio beacon that had led to the plane crash, it cited reports to the effect that a man calling himself a South African Air Force officer had phoned the bureau of a news agency in Johannesburg and told it that a trap in the form of a false radio beacon had been set up near the South African border with Mozambique to send the aircraft carrying the Mozambican head of state off course.

Analyzing statements by South African officials on the causes of the crash, the HERALD correspondent said South African air services had tracked the plane with radar and so it was appropriate to ask why they hadn't advised the crew of the hazardous situation and of the aircraft being in South African air space.

That area, the HERALD said, was closely monitored by South African air services.

ZIMBABWE MINISTER REVEALS PLOT TO KILL MUGABE

LD271736 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Harare October 27 TASS -- A group of agents had penetrated the country's territory for the purpose of assassinating Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, stated Emmerson Munangagwa, Zimbabwean minister of state for security.

The Zimbabwean Inter-American News Agency ZIANA reports that the minister of state, speaking at a meeting in the city of Chinhoyi (Zimbabwe) in memory of Mozambican President Samora Machel, pointed out that a group of agents had penetrated the territory of Zimbabwe precisely at a time when rumours began to circulate about a conspiracy aimed at assassinating Samora Machel.

The same people who killed Samora Machel want to do away with Robert Mugabe, the minister of state emphasized.

Mr Munangagwa did not say which country the group of agents had penetrated from and what had the action ended with for them. [sentence as received]

KAMENTSEV RECEIVES ZIMBABWEAN INDUSTRY AIDE

PM281552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received C. Ndlovu, Zimbabwean minister of industry and technology, on 24 October.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, questions of the development of Soviet-Zimbabwean trade and economic relations were discussed.

GERASIMOV ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN NICARAGUA

LD282220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1538 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) -- The world is witnessing a dangerous turn of events in Central America. The United States is now providing open military support to its anti-Nicaraguan mercenaries, the contras, and increasing the involvement of U.S. Armed Forces personnel in the preparation and execution of military operations by the mercenaries against Nicaragua. This was stated by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, at a briefing he gave here today for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that the escalation of aggressive actions was taking place at a time when the peoples' hopes have been raised for a more secure future, following the Reykjavik meeting. The Soviet Union condemns the U.S. policy of state-sponsored terrorism toward Nicaragua and Washington's open defiance of the principles of international law. The U.S. Administration rejects the decision of the International Court, ignores Security Council resolutions and frustrates the constructive endeavors of the "Contadora Group". What is needed is not increased interference, but a persistent search for a mutually acceptable settlement, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed.

TASS ON MANAGUA TRIAL OF U.S. CITIZEN HASENFUS

LD261226 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, October 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The Nicaraguan Ministry of Justice has disproved the arguments adduced by the defence lawyers of U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus who is accused of terrorism and of encroaching upon the social order and security of the country.

The trial of Hasenfus, who participated in a piratic raid to supply the contras with weapons, is going on at the anti-Somocista people's tribunal of Managua. In a bid to protect the criminal, the defence lawyers, hired by the U.S. Embassy, tried to base their defence on proving the 'illegality' of anti-Somocista tribunals.

"These legal agencies", emphasizes the Justice Ministry's statement read out at the trial, "were set up in 1983 in connection with the state of emergency declared in Nicaragua in view of the escalation of the U.S. aggression".

"The tribunals' activities fully conform to international norms which envisage the right of every country to punish persons, including foreigners, acting against its social system and security".

The ministry's statement exposes the defence lawyers' attempt at portraying Hasenfus not as a mercenary but as a "private person" doing ordinary work in a U.S. air transportation company. On the strength of documents, including the testimony by the arrested himself, the Ministry of Justice proved that Hasenfus has been recruited by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to carry out criminal operations to supply the Somocistas with weapons. The status of Hasenfus as a mercenary who is to sustain a strict punishment was reaffirmed at a press conference here on Friday by former U.S. Secretary of the Interior William Clark.

MARCHUK RELEASED FROM DUTIES TO HEAD ACADEMY

LD281809 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow 28 Oct (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Guriy Marchuk from his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Guriy Marchuk was recently elected president of the country's Academy of Sciences.

Notes Academy's Priorities

LD242115 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- "The recent general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences was very important in that it identified a number of major problems related to increasing the role of fundamental research and applied disciplines," Guriy Marchuk, the newly elected president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told a correspondent of the weekly NEDELYA. "In fact, we are entering the period of the energetic fulfilment of the tasks set before us by the 27th CPSU congress in promoting the progress of science."

What is needed is a drastic breakthrough in science, Marchuk continued. "The thing to do primarily is to concentrate the efforts of scientists in those areas which could help the country faster move onto the tracks of intensive economic development. This means that the line of fundamental research shaping up concepts which result in basic discoveries, the development of advanced processes and the obtaining of new materials should be continued. All this should become the point of departure for broad studies done at factory level."

"It is very important today -- and it falls within the terms of reference of the academy -- clearly to identify priority areas for scientific and technological progress," the president said. "At the same time the gradual conversion of various components of the national economy to self-financing, self-sufficiency and economic accounting, we think, will exert substantial influence on the system of the application of scientific results as well."

"We should give the institutions and specialised branches of the academy more independence, broaden their rights and at the same time be more exacting and resolve the problems of the supply of instruments and other technology. Finally, we are facing the task of integrating all science in general on the basis of the fundamental research of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These are four priorities."

SAKHAROV 'FREE TO LEAVE', LEGAL SPECIALIST SAYS

AU220958 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Helsinki, Oct 22 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident scientist Andrey Sakharov is "free to leave the Soviet Union," a leading Soviet legal scholar has said in a Finnish newspaper interview, adding that he "wondered" why he had not already left.

The statement by D.A.A. Kerimov, published in the HELSINGIN SANOMAT daily newspaper here, directly contradicted official Soviet statements, including one in February by Communist Party Leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Gorbachev, repeating the earlier Soviet position on Mr. Sakharov, said the dissident physicist could not be allowed to leave the Soviet Union because he knew state secrets. Mr. Sakharov is confined to the Russian city of Gorkiy, which is closed to foreigners.

In the newspaper interview, Mr. Kerimov said: "We wonder why he does not leave if life in the Soviet Union displeases him."

He added that the only factors which could prevent a Soviet citizen leaving the country were unexpiated crimes or work in tasks connected with state security. But even these were "temporary impediments", and would only be valid for a few years, he added.

Referring to Mr. Sakharov's top-secret work on developing a Soviet nuclear bomb after the Second World War, he said: "Facts and knowledge older than five years do not endanger state security."

Mr. Kerimov has been taking part in a Soviet-Finnish meeting on jurisprudence in Helsinki.

NEW AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED

LD251622 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Andreyevich Pugin as USSR Minister of the Automotive Industry.

VOLMER APPOINTED MINISTER OF MERCHANT MARINE

LD261715 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yuriy Volmer minister of the merchant marine of the USSR.

Volmer was born in 1933.

Between 1975 and 1978, Volmer worked as head of the Primorskiy sea shipping line. In 1980, he was appointed head of the state association of the sea transport of the Far Eastern basin and confirmed as member of the collegium of the Merchant Marine Ministry of the USSR.

He headed the Far Eastern sea shipping line from November 1980.

Volmer is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

MORE ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ECONOMIC DISCUSSION

PM281039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 20 October a session of the USSR Council of Ministers took place to examine the results of the national economy's work in the first 9 months of this year, tasks in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and USSR State Budget for 1986 and questions concerning the national economy's work in the coming winter period.

Guided by the evaluations and conclusions provided by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo during a discussion of this question on 16 October this year, the USSR Council of Ministers noted that as a result of the Soviet people's selfless labor in implementing the party course, drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and approved by the 27th party congress, of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, positive changes have been achieved in all spheres of the national economy. Long-term factors of economic growth such as the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, intensification, the improvement of the production structure, the restructuring of the investment process, and the improvement of output quality and resource saving have begun to be brought into play more fully. The influence of measures taken to improve administration, to introduce new forms of management, to make widespread use of economic methods of leadership, and to activate the human factor is increasing.

In the past 9 months the national income produced has increased by 4.3 percent, and labor productivity in industry by 4.8 percent. The volume of industrial production has grown by 5.2 percent, which is higher than the plan targets and substantially exceeds the increase in the first 9 months of last year. Thus the possibility of reaching as early as in the first year of the 5-year plan the level of the 5-year plan average annual targets for production development rates is being created. The increased labor productivity accounted for 94 percent of the increase in industrial output compared with 90 percent for the corresponding period last year. All union republics and USSR industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry fulfilled their plan targets for the first 9 months of 1986.

Positive results were achieved in the country's agro-industrial complex. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes secured an increase in production of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit and grapes and are completing the harvesting and preparations for the livestock wintering. The steady growth of production and purchases of livestock products continues. In comparison with the corresponding period last year purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 7.6 percent, of milk by 4.5 percent, and of eggs by 5.6 percent.

The plan for freight shipments has been overfulfilled by all forms of transportation.

The social policy of the party is being consistently implemented.

Work to prepare the national economy for the 1986/1987 fall and winter period has been carried out in a more organized fashion than in previous years.

At the same time the USSR Council of Ministers noted that the transition of the national economy to the path of intensification is proceeding only slowly. The process of restructuring is complex and contradictory and often runs up against the inertia of ministries, departments, and local management organs, as a result of which large numbers of labor collectives have essentially still not joined in the restructuring. Due persistence in overcoming negative tendencies and bottlenecks in economic development is not being shown. Though the results achieved in the 9-month period are on the whole positive, in September industry failed to reach the targets for the volume of output sales. The position concerning the fulfillment of contractual deliveries and targets regarding the list of output produced is improving only slowly. Some 29 percent of industrial associations and enterprises did not fulfill their delivery obligations. The work of light industry enterprises has deteriorated. Work to improve the technical standard, quality, and reliability of goods and to switch to producing the latest types of machines, equipment, and materials is not being carried out with proper scope. Many ministries have not ensured smooth labor by associations and enterprises.

The USSR Council of Ministers ordered USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the June (1986) Plenum of the party's Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 18 October 1986 "On the Results of the Country's Economic Development in January-September and Tasks Concerning the Fulfillment of the 1986 Plan," to develop and implement effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings and errors and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan and socialist pledges. To this end they must ensure the rigorous fulfillment of targets for the fourth quarter, which determines the attainment of a high rate of economic development this year. Particular attention was drawn to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy, strict observance of the plan in terms of the products list, the fulfillment of contractual obligations, and the stepping up of work to commission new production capacities, construct housing and projects for social purposes, and implement commodity turnover targets.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, its local organs, and union republic councils of ministries must take effect measures to complete the harvesting in a timely fashion, prepare for the livestock wintering, increase feed stocks by all possible means, and improve the organization of the processing and storage of the harvest in order to reduce losses of agricultural output everywhere and secure a reliable food supply to the population.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministries were instructed to institute unflagging monitoring of the implementation of the projected measures to complete preparations for steady and uninterrupted work by national economic sectors under winter conditions. Particular attention must be paid to fuel supplies to the population and to creating fuel reserves in enterprises and municipal services.

The USSR Council of Ministers demanded that the leaders of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers urgently take measures to carry out timely and good-quality preparations for the transition of all industry and enterprises in other sectors to the new conditions of economic management as from yext year, in accordance with the decisions adopted on this question.

The session also examined the question of progress in restructuring the management of the construction complex and the improvement of the economic mechanism in construction. It was pointed out that despite some improvement in the situation in capital construction, restructuring is proceeding slowly in this sector. [paragraph continues]

Resources are still not being concentrated on the national economic projects scheduled for commissioning.

The USSR Gosstroy, the USSR construction ministries, and the union republic councils of ministers must take decisive measures to accelerate the restructuring of the construction complex, to improve the economic mechanism in construction, to raise construction work to a new industrial and organizational level, and to secure a fundamental improvement in the work of construction trusts and associations.

G.A. Aliyev and L.N. Zaykov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Polituro, N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and also other members of the USSR Government took part in the discussion of the questions.

N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, addressed the session.

BUREAU HEARS RAYKOM REPORT, HITS PRINT ERRORS

PM211341 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] At a routine session held 10 October, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau discussed the progress of report and election meetings in Moscow city primary party organizations. It was noted that at most report and election party meetings the first results of the work since the 27th CPSU Congress are being analyzed from critical positions, ways to overcome the shortcomings which hold up the process of renewal of all aspects of party organizations' life and work are being outlined, and the qualitative composition of the elected party aktiv is being improved.

At the same time a large number of report and election meetings in primary and shop organizations and party groups have followed the old, stereotyped pattern and have been held in an atmosphere of complacency, overstating achievements in the production sphere and organizational, ideological, and educational work. At a number of organizations superficial reports which failed to produce a frank discussions were submitted to the communists. The atmosphere of smugness which reigns in certain collectives has engendered a lack of faith in the changes that are under way, and some communists take a passive attitude because they feel that it is useless to raise overdue questions at meetings and submit their proposals on how to change things for the better. Party raykoms, committees, and bureaus are not showing enough exactingness in this respect.

The acuteness of the problems raised at the 26th city party conference and the party gorkom plenums has not been brought home to all grassroots party organizations. Attitudes of dependence on others and the adoption of simplistic approaches to the tasks in hand have still not been overcome. Too little is being done to analyze the effectiveness of the party's influence on improving the utilization of labor resources, ensuring the certification and rationalization of jobs, accelerating the switch of progressive equipjment to work in two or three shifts, ensuring the implementation of the 5-year plan targets and adopted pledges while simultaneously reducing the workforce, and enhancing the contribution of labor collectives to the development of the social and service sphere. A superficial attitude to the state of ideological work is still characteristic of many party organizations, and important questions connected with harnessing the human factor are being ignored.

Not all party raykoms are giving daily, concrete leadership to the report and election campaign, and only 23 percent of senior raykom officials have attended primary party organization meetings. At the Zhdanovskiy, Leninskiy, Perovskiy, Sevastopolskiy and some other CPSU raykoms active organizational work is frequently supplanted by the gathering of statistical information and the compilation of reports and schedules.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau has instructed party raykoms to critically analyze the progress of report and election meetings in party organizations, to identify the reasons for the poor preparation and formalistic nature of the meetings, to eliminate the shortcomings revealed, and to ensure that complaints and proposals that are being submitted are noted and implemented and that communists are promptly notified when this has been done.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau heard a report from Baumanskiy party raykom on work to strengthen law and order and to step up the struggle against antisocial phenomena.

The session noted that the party raykom, the rayispolkom, and law enforcement organs underestimate the great political importance of reinforcing law and order in the conditions of the current process of restructuring. The number of offenses committed on the rayon's territory has not diminished, work to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism has tailed off, the protection of socialist property is not properly ensured, and the struggle that is being waged against unearned income is inadequate. There are serious shortcomings in work to prevent juvenile offenses.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau drew the attention of A.N. Nikolayev, first secretary of Baumanskiy party raykom, and V.A. Korobchenko, chairman of the rayispolkom, to the major shortcomings in the work to strengthen law and order and socialist legality and to the fact that insufficient attention is being paid to enhancing the labor collectives' role in this work, and it advised them to apply more actively the principle of a collective guarantee for the state of labor discipline and public law and order.

The party gorkom bureau instructed the leaders of the rayon's law enforcement organs to step up their struggle against antisocial phenomena, to achieve a steady reduction in the crime rate, and to intensify their work on crime prevention. The Moscow city prosecutor's office and the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs have been instructed to give the rayon specific practical assistance in the resolution of these questions.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau discussed the questions of the serious mistakes which the editorial office of the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA allowed to occur in the publication of gorkom plenum materials as a result of a low standard of staff discipline and inadequate supervision by editorial office leaders of the publication of the edition in question. The party gorkom Agitation and Propaganda Section has been instructed to intensify party leadership of news media collectives and to pay special attention to instilling in party members a sense of high responsibility, exactingness toward themselves and toward the quality of printed and broadcast materials, and constant concern for the prestige of the press organ.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau examined the question of the unworthy conduct of party member V.V. Anikin, head of the judicial investigation department of Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs.

V.V. Anikin led an immoral life and abused liquor. He was seen in a state of inebriation in public places on more than one occasion. Anikin maintained inappropriate relations with people from the trade and service sphere, some of whom have been sentenced or arrested. By his unworthy conduct and indiscriminate associations he discredited himself as leader of a judicial investigation department and lost the honor and dignity of a communist.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau expelled V.V. Anikin from the party and deemed his continuation in the post which he held inexpedient.

The party gorkom bureau session also discussed some other questions.

YELTSIN OCTOBER ACTIVITIES HIGHLIGHTED

Honors Space Institute

PM231559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conferring Awards"]

[Text] On 14 October B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow gorkom, attached the Order of Lenin to the banner of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute in Moscow. This marks the success achieved by the collective in space research and work on the "Venus-Halley's Comet" project, and also the institute's big contribution to the development of international cooperation for the purpose of peacefully opening up space.

A large group of the institute's members were given USSR state awards for creating automatic interplanetary stations and a complex of scientific apparatus as part of the international "Venus - Halley's Comet" project and for conducting fundamentally new experiments relating to the study of the planet Venus and Halley's Comet which are of great significance. The Order of Lenin and the Hero of Socialist Labor "Serp i Molot" gold medal were awarded to academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, director of the institute. The work done by V.M. Balebanov, candidate of physical and mathematical sciences, was marked by the Order of Lenin.

Other state awards were also conferred.

B.N. Yeltsin warmly congratulated those presented with the awards, wishing them further success in their work for the good of the motherland.

The recipients of the awards expressed their gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for their high evaluation of their work and assured them that they would make every effort to fulfill the tasks set by the party.

Attends Theater Congress

LD281152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMt 28 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The 15th Congress of th All-Russian Theater society [VTO] opened in Moscow today. The participants are summing up the results of the work done, and putting foward new plans, in connection with the theatrical experiment which is starting in the country. Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and Comrade Voronov, head of the culture department of the CPSU Central Committee, are taking part in the work of the congress.

Mikhail Ivanovich Tsarev, chairman of the Presidium of the VTO administration, USSR People's Artist and Hero of Socialist Labor, read a report. [passage omitted]

KHOMICH APPOINTED UKRAINIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

AU240945 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to appoint Comrade Anatoliy Zakharovich Khomich Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 17 October 1986

Born in 1928, Anatoliy Zakharovich Khomich has been a CPSU member since 1956, is a railroad engineer by profession and a candidate in technical sciences. He has begun his career after graduating from the Leningrad Railroad Transport Engineering Institute. He worked as a diesel locomotive assistant engineer and engineer, as a brigade leader, a foreman, a locomotive repair shop chief, a chief engineer, a locomotive depot chief, chief engineer in the locomotive service of the Southern Railroad, and as chief engineer in the Kharkov branch of the aforesaid railroad. From 1968 to 1972 he was chief of the transport and communications section in Kharkov Obkom, and then, for 8 years, reactor of the Kharkov Railroad Transport Engineering Institute. From 1980, he has been chief of the Transport and Communications Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central committee.

Comrade A. Z. Khomich is a candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

RETIRING MARITIME KRAYISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN REPLACED

PM281615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Health"]

[Text] Vladivostok, 25 Oct -- Soviets' tasks in fulfilling the comprehensive "Health" program in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and the recommendations made by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to the Far East were discussed at a Maritime Kray soviet session today.

It was noted in particular that thanks to the measures taken to develop the network of modern medical institutions, improve working and living conditions for people in Maritime Kray, and establish a healthy way of life in the kray, there has been a noticeable decline in the level of temporary incapacity for work due to illness or contagious diseases and as a result of alcohol consumption.

However, the overall state of health care in the kray, deputies believe, does not meet the 27th CPSU Congress' demands or the concept of accelerating the country's development. The number of hospital and health center beds available is inadequate. The existing facilities are overcrowded. There is a 50 percent shortfall against normative production areas. As a result the quality of medical aid is suffering. In a decision taken on this question the session outlined a package of measures aimed at fundamentally improving the population's medical service.

The session granted deputy D.I. Karabanov's request to release him from his duties as chairman of the Maritime Krayispolkom on his retirement on health grounds. Deputy V.F. Lutsenko, who previously worked as general director of the Arsenyevskoye aviation production association, was elected chairman of the Maritime Kray ispolkom.

NEW NOVGOROD OBLAST FIRST SECRETARY APPOINTED

LD271400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] A Novgorod Party obkom plenum today examined an organizational issue. The plenum released Comrade Antonov from his duties as first secretary of the CPSU obkom in connection with his retirement on pension. Nikulin, who worked previously as a secretary of the Leningrad Party obkom and recently as a CPSU Central Committee inspector, was elected first secretary of the Novgorod Party obkom.

Igrunov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party work Department took part in the work of the plenum.

RAZUMOVSKIY ATTENDS VETERANS COMMITTEE SESSION

LD242221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A session of the organizing committee for creating an all-union organization of war and labor veterans was held today in Moscow.

Opening it, Comrade Razumovskiy stressed that the creation of such an organization in the country is envisaged by the resolutions of the 27th congress of the party as a component part of the major measures aimed at the further democratization in the life of Soviet society.

Concern for the older generation rightly occupies a large place in the affairs of the party and the state. A generation which was formed in the years of Soviet power is now departing for its well earned rest. On its shoulders it bore industrialization and collectivization, the Great Patriotic War and postwar reconstruction.

The generation of veterans absorbed the invaluable experience of socialist construction and of communist ideology -- these are priceless riches and they should be more actively used. It is for this reason that the organization of veterans is being created so that that while going on to their pension, no one should feel out of things in some way, or on the sidelines of the common flow of life. [video shows from left to right of screen, Army General Lizichev, Razumovskiy and unidentified civilian.]

PATRIARCH PIMEN PRAISES GORBACHEV PEACE EFFORTS

LD290007 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- "The clergy and the laymen of the Russian Orthodox Church are inspired by the fact that the leadership of the Soviet Union consistently strives for the creation of conditions to ensure the basic right of every person: the right to life," says a message sent by Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia to Mikhail Gorbachev.

"We share your statement that cessation of the build-up of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, their complete elimination from the face of the earth, and the prevention of militarisation of outer space are the most reliable guarantee of that," Patriarch Pimen writes.

"We profoundly regret that not all mighty powers realize their particular responsibility for the future of mankind. It was precisely this tragic circumstance that told on the recent meeting in the capital of Iceland between you and U.S. President Mr Ronald Reagan."

"We welcome the Soviet side's stand in Reykjavik, the stand which is open to accords and which takes into account the interests of the two countries, thier allies and all peoples in the world. This stand becomes a vivid manifestation of a new political thinking and new approach to the urgent problems of our times, the need for which you spoke of at the talks."

"We are aware with bitterness that the U.S. side's unrealistic approach to a number of matters under discussion, the approach that was dangerous to peace did not make it possible to conclude the meeting with decisions capable of ridding the world of the nastiness of nuclear weapons as early as in the coming decade. Thereby the hopes, which all people of goodwill were entertaining in those days, for a favourable outcome of the talks did not come true."

"Nevertheless, we, the children of the Russian Orthodox Church, just like all Soviet people are inspired by the optimism with which you look into the future."

The message says that the church people of the Land of the Soviets will do everything depending on them "to bring nearer the advent of a world without nuclear weapons, a world with peaceful skies and full of fraternal cooperation among all peoples."

LATE SEPTEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM081059 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Oct 86 p 1

[Agrometeorologist N. Orlova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The weather was cold and rainy over the majority of the USSR's European territory during the third 10-day period in September. There were air and ground frosts everywhere (from minus 7 degrees to minus 1 degree, and down to minus 11 degrees in places).

Active vegetation of winter grain crops ceased in Estonia, over the majority of the Northern, Northwestern, Volga-Vyatka, Urals, and Central Regions, and in the north of the Volga Region. Growth of winter crops was noted only during daylight hours, when the air temperature was between 7 and 14 degrees, and August-sown winter grain crops tillered. Later-sown crops were at the shooting and third-leaf stages.

In the Transcaucasian republics the average air temperature was close to the perennial average. In Azerbaijan the weather was conductive to the ripening and gathering of the cotton harvest for most of the 10-day period. Conditions deteriorated at the end of the period owing to rain. In the republic as a whole approximately 75 percent of the cotton bolls which had formed has opened by 1 October.

In Tyumen and Omsk Oblasts and in northwest Kazakhstan the average air temperature for the 10-day period was 1-3 degrees below the perennial average. There were frosts everywhere (from minus 7 degrees to minus 1 degree, and down to minus 10 degrees on the soil surface in places). Only on individual days did the maximum air temperature reach 17-24 degrees, and 25-30 degrees in the extreme southwest of Kazakhstan. Over the rest of the territory of Siberia's farming regions and in the southeast half of Kazakhstan the average air temperature over the 10-day period exceeded the perennial average by 1-3 degrees (by 4-7 degrees in the extreme southeast of Kazakhstan). In Tyumen Oblast and the north of Omsk Oblast vegetation of winter grain crops was observed only during daylight hours. Over the rest of the territory of West Siberia winter crops grew at an average daily air temperature of 7-11 degrees. Winter rye sown in August tillered. Later-sown crops were at the shooting and third-leaf stages.

In Central Asia and the south of Kazakhstan the moderately hot weather with a daytime air temperature of 30-35 degrees (up to 38 degrees in southern Turkmenia) was conducive to the ripening of raw cotton, the opening of cotton bolls, and their harvesting. There was a drop in temperature there at the beginning of October, and rain fell almost everywhere.

Mid-October Data

PM281125 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Oct 86 p 2

[Agrometeorologist N. Ignatova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the European USSR it was warmer in the second half of the last 10-day period -- particularly in northern latitudes. In Murmansk and Arkhangelsk Oblasts and in Karelia the daytime temperature was 8-12 degrees, which is 4-5 degrees higher than usual for this period. On certain days in the Northwest and Central Regions, in the south of the Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions, and in the north of the Volga Region, when the maximum air temperature was 10-17 degrees, vegetation of winter grain crops was observed. Winter rye here was primarily at the tillering stage. [paragraph continues]

On certain warm days the maximum air temperature was 18-21 degrees in Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Lower Volga, most of the Central Chernozem Region, and Belorussia. The warm weather promoted root formation and additional tillering by winter grain crops. Rain (10-20 mm, and in places 25-40 mm), which replenished the moisture content of the soil, fell in Moldavia, Odessa Oblast, the Crimea, and in places in Krasnodar Kray and Rostov Oblast. The weather changed at the end of the 10-day period. It became overcast and showery, but remained warm.

The air temperature was close to normal in most crop farming regions of Western Siberia and in northeastern Kazakhstan. Winter weather conditions with large temperature fluctuations over 24-hour periods were recorded in the agricultural zone of Eastern Siberia in the second half of the 10-day period. The night-time temperature in Chita Oblast was minus 20-25 degrees. The daytime temperature was 15-20 degrees higher, but still below zero. The soil started to freeze.

In the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan only the first days of the 10-day period were warm. The weather then grew colder -- the average daily air temperature was 7-9 degrees lower than usual. Rain fell, turning to snow in mountain areas. Consequently temperatures fell considerably in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and Khorezm, Tashauz, Chimkent, Tashkent, Surkhan-Darya, Dzhizak, and Leninabad Oblasts, and cotton vegetation ended 1-2 weeks earlier than usual in the cotton-growing regions of the Zeravshan Valley and in the north of Chardzhou Oblast.

In the Transcaucasian republics, Armenia apart, winter grain crops developed under good warmth and moisture conditions.

SHORTAGES IN AGRICULTURAL ENERGY EQUIPMENT NOTED

LD211803 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service at 0421 GMT on 21 October in its "Land and People" program carries a 5-minute report on shortages in energy supplies for agriculture. The report includes an interview with Nikolay Vasilyevich Kravchenkov, director of the Selkhzenergo (agricultural energy supply) association in Enbkshi Rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast, Kazakhstan. He says that they are now experiencing inadequate supplies: There is shortage of starting and protection devices and of insulating tape. The supply of climbers for linemen has been practically discontinued and in some sectors there is not a single pair of them. The situation with diesel power plants is not satisfactory either: The power requirements in agriculture are growing whereas the diesel plants are, as a rule, rated at 60 kilowatt maximum, while what is required is 100-200 kilowatt plants. There are no facilities for automatic standby plant switching on. An acute shortage of fuel has been prominent, and as little as 55-60 percent of the rayons's fuel needs have been satisfied. The power equipment they have is obsolete and its production was discontinued in 1985, but no new types of equipment are being delivered. The situation in this respect may turn into a real catastrophe if no improvement is made within the next 2-3 years.

The correspondent agrees with Kravchenko's demands and relays them to Viktor Petrovich Shnaider, director general of the Oblselkhozenergo (oblast agricultral energy supply association). Shnaider confirms that the problem is really a very topical and acute one. They constantly have been reminding the republican agro-industrial committee about these problems, but to no avail. They are getting funds for 1987 now, and there are no changes with regard to items in short supply.

The presenter concludes the report expressing the hope that personnel of the republican agro-industrial committee are listening to the program and will start thinking about possible solutions for the problems described.

OFFICIAL TELLS PRAVDA ABOUT KUBAN AMALGAMATION

LD140808 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- The Kuban agri-industrial amalgamation set up in the Timashevskiy district of Krasnodar territory in southern Russia has integrated the economic interests of all partners with a view to boosting the output and improving its quality. Recently the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee commended the performance of the amalgamation and approved the proposal on establishing 14 more production units of this type.

Today the Kuban incorporates 56 economically independent production units which have common targets, Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Chairman of the State Agri-industrial Committee of the USSR, told PRAVDA. The amalgamation has a retailing network, a building agency, a design institute, a supply board and other services. It produces, processes and markets farm output independently.

Having met its targets for produce supply to the state, the amalgamation markets the rest of the output as it sees fit. Murakhovskiy stressed the independence of the amalgamation in decision-making on capital investment, material and technical supply and financial settlements.

Such production units, Murakhovskiy said, are established better to meet the food needs of the regions in which they are situated.

Last year the Kuban earned 70 million roubles in profit and the profit rate of the collective and state farms and interfarm ventures reached 37 percent.

The production growth rate today is 7.3 percent over last year while labour productivity rose by 6.9 percent.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 22-23 OCT REPORTED

LD250204 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 23-24 October. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

22 October

Mordovian farmers are picking late vegetables from the last hectares; 750,000 hectares have been plowed for next year's harvest. (0230)

Sumy Oblast -- 609,000 metric tons of grain have been delivered to state granaries. (1100)

Kurgan Oblast has delivered more than 1.35 million metric tons of grain, around 1 million metric tons of this being wheat, thus fulfilling its plan. (1400)

Sowing of winter grains is continuing in the sovkhozes and kolkhozes. To this day, grains were sowed on almost 200,000 hectares. This is much more than last year.

The winter grain area of the republic is almost 250,000 hectares. Fallow plowing is continuing at a high speed too. Autumn plowing was carried out on 200,000 hectares, almost half of the planned area. (1430)

23 Oct

Kurgan Oblast has fulfilled the plan for sales of grain to the state: Over 1.35 million metric tons have been delivered to reception points, including about 1 million metric tons of wheat. (0004)

Mari ASSR has completed the plan for sale of potatoes to the state with 140,000 metric tons. Above plan sales continue. (0104)

Uzbekistan: the 4 millionth metric ton of cotton will arrive at procurement points today. Harvesting rates have speeded up in Surkhandarya and Namangan Oblasts. However, on the whole the republic is lagging behind last year's level. (0304)

Tataria's vegetable growers have delivered over 130,000 metric tons of produce to consumers, thus fulfilling their plan. (0500)

The harvest at the soya fields has ended in Priamurye. Many farms obtained a high yield of more than 15 quintals per hectare. (1200)

In the course of reviewing today's rural events, one cannot but touch on animal husbandry: On the whole, a fairly high pace of growth of production output is maintained by the country's farms. Since the beginning of the year, the milk purchase has grown by 5 percent in comparison with the same period of the last year. The meat purchase has grown by 2 percent. (1200)

Krasnoyarsk Kray has fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state, having delivered 1.25 million metric tons to the granaries. Land cultivators have delivered approximately 300,000 metric tons of strong and valuable wheat strains, almost three times as much as last year. (1200)

KRASNODAR, CHERNIGOV GRAIN PRODUCTION REPORTED

PM281059 Moscow IVZESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Plan Fulfilled"]

[Text] Krasnodar -- Having laid 4.3 million metric tons of grain into the state's granaries, Krasnodar Kray's rural workers fulfilled the increased socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state by 25 October. The figure includes procurement of around 3.5 million metric tons of wheat of which over 95 percent are strong and valuable sorts. The targets for the sale to the state of rice and barley have also been overfulfilled.

Chernigov -- Having laid 417,000 metric tons of grain into the motherland's granaries, the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fulfilled the state plan for grain sales. The most significant contribution to the grain total has been made by farms in Prilukskiy, Bakhmachskiy, and Borovitskiy rayons.

Graingrowers in Zhitomir, Lvov, Volyn, Rovno, Chernovitsy, Ivano-frankovsk, and Transcarpathian Oblasts have also managed to fulfill the year's target for the sale of grain to the state.